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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

Composed after a Ball.

Say, did I dream? for, lo! entranc'd I stood,
And gazed upon a being not of earth;
No mortal form, no mortal features could
Ever give to such tumultuous feelings birth—
Feelings that were not sway'd by the surrounding mirth.

Her fairy steps was such as fancy tells,
None but inhabitants of that blest clime,
Where beauty, free from aught of blemish, dwells—
Decay'less lives—nor feels the hand of Time,—
Ere when they sport amid the flow'ring graves of time.

Her eye was far more dazzling than the beam
Reflected from the polish'd diamond's side,—
As pure, and splendid as the eye that gleam
In the broad Heaven, at glowing even-tide,
When Phœbus swift descends to greet his ocean-bride.

The rose that blooms in Arabs spicy grove,
Cherish beneath an eastern maiden's care,
Or dawn, to rest upon the peach that loves,
Whose vermeil-colour would an Eve enamour,
Might not with her soft cheeks, or ruby lips compare.

Her smiles—but ah! impossible and vain,
That smile's delicious magic to express;
Language is too imperfect, to explain
The mingled sense of fear, hope, joy, distress,
That when it beam'd on me, my bosom did confess.

Oh! it was bland as April's gentlest sigh;
Mild as an eolian gale wafting perfume;
It seem'd an Iris bright from worlds on high,
To cast down, this earth so darkness to illume,
And all the pristine days their glories would resume.

And when she spoke, oh! how those dulcet tones
Their thrill ng power imparted to my soul,
Melodious more than nightingale that moans,
Or the gay lark soaring without control;
Yea, all the feather'd race "from Indus to the Pole."

Nam, methought, as by enchantment bound,
Amid my astonishment, unnerving frame,
While my rapt ear devoured each seraph-sound
That from those virgin-lips harmonious came,
And Love within my breast, kindled his ardent flame.

GANEM.

THE SLUMBERING NYMPH.

O, come my love! the evening star
Gleams like pearl in the purple wave,
And the western sunbeams sinking are,
To light the mermaid's coral cave—
And the gentle breezes may not wake
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come my love! the "nodding flowers"
Are shedding round their sweetest balm,
And the tears of night in gentle showers,
Unheard, distil at this hour of calm,
Their falling, will not, cannot wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come! the shade thou needst not fear
Of pine-trees on the murmuring tide;
The moon ere long will glisten here,
Till then, why trust thy faithful guide—
The sighing pine-trees will not wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come with me! our barque canoe
Will bear us, 'neath heaven's tears and smiles,
Yon peaceful waters, safely through,
Unto our loved and lovely Isles:
So soft we'll glide, it cannot wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

And well thou knowest the green-wood bower,
Where jess'mine and wild roses cling;
And our sweet bird at this dear hour,
Its vesper song will sweetly sing;
Nor will its gentle warblings wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, let thy soft lute's heavenly notes,
Commingle with the wild bird's song;
And as the music upward floats,
'Twill haply bear our prayers along!
Fear not my love, thou wilt not wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

Come love! this is an hour of bliss
To mortals, kindly, freely given;
And earth's dull round of weariness
Is lost in thoughts of Love and Heaven!
And love's soft accents will not wake,
The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

ROSA.

SONNET.

On seeing a leaf fall from a tree on a beautiful spring-like day, in February, 1825.

Sad little relic of departed bloom!
Thou last, lone fingerer on thy native tree,
Could not the blasts of Autumn bid thee flee?
Nor the wild howlings thro' the winter's gloom?
No—faithful still, tho' wither'd, dead and cold,
Yon finger'd, like the memory of bliss—
And fled not till the spring's mild vernal kiss,
Told that her stalk would soon new buds unfold.

Oh! thus, when with the Autumn blasts of grief,
Our pleasures, and our hopes, and friends have fled—
Each like a summer bird or summer leaf;
And the cold heart urges comfortless and dead,
Heav'n grant some friend, that will not then depart,
But linger still to cheer the 'winter of the heart!'

LINDEN.

STANZAS.

Farewell—yet still when silent eve,
O'er twilight shade shall throw
The sombre clouds which interweave,
With heaven's refulgent glow—
When thou, upon those crystal lights,
That decorate the skies,
Shalt gaze and bless such splendid sights
As meet thy wondering eyes!
Oh! then let memory's moonlight ray,
Swell with one gentle thought of me.

Tho' fate has marr'd the golden dreams,
That blest our youthful day—
Tho' fortune's smile, but dimly beams
Across our worldly way,—
Tho' distance must divide our hearts,
That throb with feeling's swell,—
Still as the tear-drop sadly starts,
As thus we sigh farewell,
Oh! still when I am far from thee,
Give one dear thought to love and me.

Should sorrow in misfortune's hour,
Around thy soul entwine,
Oh! shun its influence, its pow'r,
Nor let thy heart incline
To sadness—for 'twould grieve my soul,
To think THOU didst repine;
When hours of joy to us may roll,
And I yet call thee mine;
Oh! then, though we shall parted be,
Still, still, my love, remember me.

R. M.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There are minds that receive no pleasure in contemplating the minor works of nature; but are continually seeking their enjoyment in the more obvious, and striking displays of creative wisdom,

"Whose landscape to please, must have prominent forms,
"A mountain on fire, or an ocean in storms;
"Such as suck to the heart may its grandeur convey,
"Like the flight of the eagle that darts on its prey.
"But oh! know ye not, that the lake when at rest,
"Has as much of the power as the ocean's breast,
"As when in a tempest, the foamy waves flock
"From its bosom gay fluttering their white wings in air,
"Or climbing to mist, and encircling the rock,
"Which now far above the blue mirror is bare."

But we can derive sincere pleasure from the inspection of minute objects—and it is possible to trace the hand of Almighty wisdom in small things equally with the sublime and wonderful—a leaf or flower, "unnoticed and unknown," I have found matter for admiration and gratitude, and sufficiently wondrous in its structure, and progress from the first germ until it expanded into perfect bloom—to exercise all my powers of thought and reason. I have watched the fair clouds blushing in the bright beam of morning, glowing with inimitable glory in the rays of the setting sun—piled high in the dark vault of heaven, now dark as chaos, now illuminated with electric fire—and hurrying through the atmosphere, driven by the fierce winds—I have gazed in the stillness of midnight, on the stars in the firmament, till I have forgot my existence here, and fancied my place of abode was amongst those brilliant gems of ether—the quiet stream, in its calm, noiseless flow, has afforded me joy—the melody of the sweet songsters of nature, has soothed and enchanted my soul—the mingled shade and sunshine of the forest, created sensations of gladness; even the "breath of the gale" passed not by me unmolested. In all these there is nothing to excite transport—to amaze the soul, or draw it from tranquil meditation—there is nought of novelty either; they occur daily, hourly, and may be seen by all; yet this does not diminish their beauty, fragrancy, or melody; nor will we grow weary with listening or gazing—no—the more we examine, the greater satisfaction we feel; and often, very often, we are taught, "to look through nature up to Nature's God." How widely they roam from the path of true happiness, who seek it in wealth, in pride, or in ambition—contentment is the most durable treasure—it is, indeed, a "pearl of *great* price," and those who would obtain it must sell all they have of envy, pride, ambition, and the train of endless desires which the mind is prone to nourish! The human soul is so formed that it can enjoy much or little, according to the situation it is placed in.—It derives satisfaction, pleasure and profit, in wandering over the earth, from beholding the various productions of nature, and the monuments of art—and it is also pleased with a single flower, a stone, or a tree: It would, therefore, be wisdom in us to enjoy to the utmost, those comforts within our reach, instead of spending our time and thoughts in idle and fruitless wishes for something we have not—we should, like a miser hoarding riches, let nothing escape us, from which we could reap benefit—and thus like his, our stock would accumulate, and yield even to an hundred fold!

"Seize mortals, seize the present hour,
"Improve each moment as it flies;
"Life's a *short* summer—Man a flower—
"He dies—alas! *how soon* he dies?"

MARTHA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESSAY—No. 4.

Death spares neither age nor sex,
But alike unmindful of their wrath,
Hurries them away.

When death comes to summon his devoted victim away from this world, he will accept of no excuse—no plea, however cogent or forcible—no argument, however strong or persuasive, can move him to grant a reprieve. Neither can weeping relatives or mourning friends excite his compassion, nor can they influence him to defer his visit until another time. No matter how great the bereavement or severe the loss—no matter how bitter the affliction, or poignant the sorrow—no matter how great or irretrievable the disaster which the coming of death causes, his grim and irrevocable mandate must be obeyed with a prompt and implicit obedience. Death is a cruel tyrant that parts the nearest and dearest friends, regardless of the pain which his sting leaves behind, and reckless of the pang that he inflicts. Beneath the unsparing hand of death, youth and old age, beauty and deformity, greatness and lowliness, fall indiscriminately and impartially. He enters the splendid and magnificent halls of the wealthy as well as the humble and homely dwellings of the poor. Even the dazzling grandeur of the throne does not intimidate him, nor is it proof against his attack. He stalks in there with as little ceremony and respect as he would into the cottage of a peasant. The lisping babe, that prattles upon a mother's knee, is as liable to fall beneath the relentless stroke of death as the superannuated and infirm. No condition—no stage—no station in life, is exempt from death, but all must expect eventually to meet it. How, or when, or under what shape death will come, is unknown to any one. He has no particular appearance—no stated time—no peculiar form, but he comes unawares, unexpected, and when he is least thought of. He is an intruder that comes uninvited and unsent for. He plucks from society some of its brightest ornaments and most useful characters, regardless of their worth or benefit. If we look around us, we will behold those who a short time ago shone in all the loveliness of youth and beauty—whose vivacity and gaiety of disposition enlivened and cheered every company in which they mingled—whose wit and urbanity of manners imparted mirth and pleasure and delight to those with whom they associated—whose kindness and affection spread a happiness through their families—whose benevolence and charity often dispelled misfortune's gloom, hushed the heaving sigh of the widow, and dried up the briny tear from off the orphan's cheek. But where are they now—they are clasped in the cold embrace of death—they have deserted the paths of men, and have descended to the dark and gloomy habitations of the dead. Those eyes that once beamed with sprightliness and love, are now dim and sightless—those cheeks that once glowed with animation and vigour, are now pale and sunken—those ears that were never closed to the cries of distress or sadness, are now deaf to all worldly sounds—those lips from which often fell those soft effusions of compassion and sympathy, which characterize the christian, are now cold and livid; their forms are no longer seen in this passing world—they have returned to their native clay.—Death is an invincible conqueror. No force, however strong, can withstand his approach. He stalks along in open defiance of strength or power, slaying all that comes in his way, shewing no favour nor respect to persons.—The young as well as the old—the beautiful as well as the homely—the strong as well as the weak—the brave as well as the dastardly—the great as well as the humble—the king as well as the beggar, falls equally beneath his unmerciful and immutable sentence. He enters into the habitation of the contented, though poor cottager, and, with one ungenerous sweep, carries away what little happiness was there enjoyed, substituting therefor mourning and tears. That joy and delight and pleasure which once dwelt there is fled, and grief and sorrow and affliction have taken their place. If we take a view through the vista of time by generations, and ask ourselves where are those eminent men whose deeds we so much admire, who have thrown so much light and instruction on the world, and to whose opinions so much deference and respect was and is paid, our reason will answer—they are dead—they have long since sunk into the dreary tomb—they have long ago returned to that dust from whence they originated; all that was mental of them has reverted to its pristine chaos. To reflect on death is unpleasant; but if indulged frequently it may be conducive of a great deal of good. It will inevitably bring us to a contemplation of the mutability of all things earthly—of the fleeting and transient possession of all human happiness, and of the necessity and paramount importance of attending more particularly to things which belong to another and far superior world. It will have a tendency to raise our thoughts above this mundane sphere, and to direct them to those regions above, where alone true and real and genuine happiness and pleasure dwell—where none of the cares or troubles of this life find admittance—where unalloyed and unceasing bliss is enjoyed—where death cannot find access to mar or interrupt the indescribable delight experienced there. Frequent meditations on death contribute to wean and estrange our affections from the nothingness of this world, and to place them on objects more deserving of our esteem. It will bring us to the recollection of what we are, from whence we spring, for what we are destined—it will recall to our minds that we are mortals, and as such, subject to a change—that we originally came from dust, and consequently must return to that dust—that we were created to adore and serve God, faithfully and dutifully, and that our destination is heaven. If we walk into a grave-yard and there behold the remnants of mortality embodied in its native clay—there behold the inevitable fate of every human being—there see the end to which all mankind must come—If we take a view of the graves of those who were once as we are now, but who are mouldering and crumbling to ashes; must we not naturally conclude that we also must soon be like them—that the race of our existence must one day or other be run—that our lamp of life must one time or other be extinguished, and that we must at some period of time launch upon the immeasurable and limitless shores of eternity.

DATAMES.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extracted from a series of original Essays, entitled INDIAN WRONGS.

He paused, and for a minute I wished him to renew the theme, although it was pain to listen to the tale of bloodshed, and horror which the Indian could recount. For a minute I was lost in the intensity of feeling—next, the blood rushed to my heart, from whence it had receded, as if to efface the record. But the unnatural cruelties of my fellow-beings were indelibly stamped upon my mind.

I had read the account, o'er and o'er of our forefathers, who first colonized upon these now happy shores and, with the historian, commiserated their hapless destiny when murdered by the savage warrior; but as often, yes, and much oftener, has the tide of feeling turned in favor of the Aborigine, who driven from his home, from time to time, saw as he daily receded, new encroachments upon the revered graves of his fathers; new havock upon his stately forests; until bolder grown, the stranger defied the lion in his den, and gored him to the combat; yes, then, when the war triumph sounded on the shore, the bayonet gleamed, and the bullet whistled through the air, they were re-echoed from the forest by the whoop of the injured native.

Who was there could tell when the Indian had broke a treaty without a cause? Who can yet think of his sufferings without a sigh? Who can yet recount his persecutions without a tear? If we cannot, at this distant period, think of the sufferings of this unhappy race without regret, what must have been the agonized situation of these children of nature, possessed of the strongest feelings and the most exalted courage, what must have been their afflictions, to be driven from their native homes, from the soil of their fathers, which they were bound to, by what I might call a super-human link—for independant of the veneration attached to the mouldered bone and hallowed earth where their remains were interred, they believed their spirits hovered around unseen guiding their actions, inviting them to war, or bidding them to join their enemies in smoking the Calumet of Peace.

"England, with all thy faults, I love thee still," was the expression of a civilized philanthropist; yet with his love for his country and its inhabitants, he saw its faults, he saw the dark robe of guilt thrown over his native isle, and yet he loved it—For what? it was his home. And these children of the forest, were to be driven from their homes, in which they saw no guile, nought but purity, and to look not back upon the bread which they had planted; nor upon the springs from which they had drank; nor upon their hamlets; nor upon their wives; or upon their children, (if so, the white man had chosen them for himself)—lest fire should fall from Heaven and consume them. And upon whom were all these favours to be lavished? Upon an antecedent possessor? Upon the rightful owners of the soil? Upon immaculate beings? Upon the children of heaven, who would use their power with lenity, and increase rather than diminish their enjoyments? No, it was not upon such as these—it was upon an invader, an encroacher, who understanding more perfectly the art of destroying his fellow beings, soon gave the names of many of the noble tribes that surrounded him to the winds of Heaven.—It was a hurricane which swept and scattered them from the eastern shore of this mighty continent—yet there are lowly reeds that bow before the storm. There was a remnant left, and as the tumult hushed, they reared their heads from amongst the mighty fallen, and claimed a small part of their inheritance as their right. They adopted the manners of their civilized neighbours, and hoped to break their bread, and drink the waters of their fountains unmolested by the foot of the stranger. But it cannot be—Georgia has asked their removal to a bleak and inhospitable clime; where those who perish not by want, may die by the hand of adverse warriors. Those Indians, having adopted the customs of their neighbors, are to be driven from their homes, to seek an asylum among the beasts of the forest.

Oh Heaven! look not upon so black a stain—let not the scutcheon of my nation be defrauded by so foul a blot; the vengeance of Heaven will not always sleep; the cry of the oppressed rises before the throne of God.

"My ear is pained,
My soul is sick, with ev'ry day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd;
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,
It cannot feel for man; the natural bond
Of brotherhood, is severed as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

6TH LETTER OF OMICRON.

The unremitting fervors of the summer sun, whose fierce beams seemed to drink up the strength of every living thing, forced me to relinquish a pedestrian journey, and drove me for refuge into a small grove of forest trees that skirted the road. There, secure of a continuing shade, I prepared for passing several hours, and having stretched my limbs on the grass, attempted to improve the time by perusing a volume I had with me. But the effort to fix my attention was fruitless—the exertion seemed too great, and I soon found myself gazing earnestly on the intense blue of the cloudless sky, whose enormous arch seemed enlarged to immensity the more steadily the eye strove to discover its apparent limits.

In such a mood, it is not surprising that surrounding objects should imperceptibly awaken associations, and steal one's thoughts away: in a short time I was launched on an ocean of rapidly changing ideas, which were beyond my direction or control, and to the original excitement of which it was impossible to refer. Every concomitant circumstance was suited to produce the state of mind not inaptly termed profound reverie:—no sound was heard except the soft and lulling hum of numberless insects disporting in the air or among the herbage, and the slight rustling of the leaves occasioned by a transitory breeze, not the less delightful for its evanescence. The cattle stood in groupes under the shade of distant trees, or wading lazily through the brook, seemed anxious to prolong the enjoyment of its refreshing coolness. Far in the distance the hardy farmer could be seen, swinging his keen edged scythe, with a perseverence which appeared to bid defiance to the heat, and seemed resolved to derive profit from the cause that gave to others so much inconvenience.

As I have stated, my ideas were too numerous and fleeting to be recollected; my mind ranged through the past and future, without aim or object, and presented me with the melancholy picture of departed joys or coming sorrows. How long I should have continued thus indulging fancy in her "riot reign," I know not, if my eye had not accidentally fallen on the word *scandal*, which stood at the head of a page in my book. This gave a decided turn to my thoughts, and excited the following reflections, which as they made a strong impression on me, I have been able to transcribe them for such of my readers as have leisure enough to peruse and profit by them.

Hence! hide thee from me!
Thou social pest, and banisher of peace!
Thy accents, whether soft and mild, feigning
Much sorrow at another's fall, with lying notes
Of Pity mingled well; or loud and voluble,
With tongue satyric and bright gleaming eye;
Uttered from depth of ruff, or starched cap demure,
Or 'midst the flutter of proud fashion's train;
Scan all! I hate, and shuddering, shun thee!
Curs thy mother was, and green eyed *jealousy*
Thy fostering sire; thy nurse was *malice*, who
(For lack of milk, which to her burning bosom
was denied)
Gave thee, the ruined maiden's tears for nutriment,
And lulled thy slumbering with moans
Wrung from the widow's soul by calumny!
Oh! hateful in all shapes, but hateful most
When youth's fair form thou hauntest, and dost shed
Thy "leprous distilment" from sweet lips,
That else should breathe of joy's ambrosial rule!
Through thee, how many shroud their heads in woe?
Whose spotless lives honor'd bright virtue's name;
Whose hearts, all innocence, ne'er throbbed amiss,
Nor yielded credence to the tempter's arts
Until thy withering breath had scorched their fame:
Robbed them of all communion with the good,
And drove them forth, to herd with those
Who, lost to shame and hope, in sad companionship
Live on, despairing, wretched and contemned;
Or, sorrowing else, for loss of friendship's aid,
Have drooped in anguish, or in gloom expired!

—There is a grave, on which the cold moon's light
Falls not more pure than was the frame within:
Her gentle breast thrilled with the love of truth;
Her look was peace; her air bespoke content;
Her smile was like that parting of the clouds,
Which speaks of future sunshine and of joy;
Her footsteps oft in charity were led
To the sad couch where suffering nature lay,
And to the poor man's hut her presence gave
More than the wealthy or the proud could give.
Here, though she brought not gold, she lighted smiles
By sweet enforcement of example; taught
The sad inmates how to look towards heaven,
And whispered comfort to the mourner's soul!
—Yet, she, so fair, so good, meek, gentle, pure of heart,
Foul scandal murdered! Hints, sly and dark;
Suspicions murmured; looks, disjointed words,
Keen insinuations, loud reports at last
Gave out that she was false and hypocrite;
Her noblest actions but the cloak for crime:—
The wound was deep, the poison slow and sure.
Friends, met her coldly, then dropped off,
Shunning instead of honoring, till at length
She stood alone; (save, by ten thousand
Ministering spirits 'compassed round.)
—The roses fled her cheeks—the lily next
Gave place to the sad hue that antedates the grave!
Meek-eyed she breathed not—no reproach was urged:
She blest her enemies, and sighed to think
How keen *their* thoughts must be when death drew nigh.
—Few months rolled past, ere her life's gentle lamp,
Long feebly glimmering in its sad recess,
Gave one bright dying gleam—then, blazed no more!
I stood beside her corpse, but dared not weep;
Her cold dead lips were parted with a smile,
So rapturous, so unearthly sweet, that bliss was there,
And heaven's ecstatic joys seemed all begun!
Slanderers! go pilgrims to that maiden's tomb,
And weep to know, that she forgave you all.

B. O.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LAW.—Sir Philip Thicknesse, in his memoirs, says, "the late lord chief justice, advised me, when I asked his opinion about a law matter, to sit down quietly, under any injury or oppression whatever, rather than go to law." Old Henry Johnson, after much dearly bought experience, said, that no sum under £500 was worth a law suit, even if he should gain the cause. But if every body takes the advice of justice Willes, what will become of all the professional establishments in this city? I will tell you what a very patriotic gentleman in congress, at the time of the embargo system, proposed to do with the merchants—turn them into hewers of wood, and drawers of water—to be ploughmen and mechanics—that the commonwealth might be benefitted by their labours, instead of the wheels of government and the public at large, being continually clogged and harrassed by their complaints—their banking systems, and nobody knows what. Law is indispensable to the community—so is the administration of law—so the proper interpretation of it. But when the interpreters of the law become too numerous, or too avaricious, woe then to the client who puts himself into their clutches. Much better would it be for them, rather than to swindle the ignorant, to follow the example of a cashier of one of the western banks. A gentleman travelling in that country, called at a bank in one of their towns, to procure some notes changed—and finding nobody within but a shoemaker upon his bench, he inquired for the cashier—the shoemaker said he was the man, and understanding what the gentleman wanted, immediately served him, and clapped down to his bench again as busy as a bee in a tar barrel.

L.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The anticipation of a visit to the country, at this season of the year, is, indeed, very pleasant; but the participation of it, is extremely so; not only to enjoy the sweet salubrious air, but to view the romantic scenes which every where surround us—there we behold nature in all her various forms, and there our contemplations are not disturbed by the hurry and bustle of a noisy multitude. What is more delightful than "a walk" in the cool of the day, attended by those lovely beings who soothe our cares by their engaging behaviour and conversation. In short, nothing the city can boast of, in my opinion, is to be placed in competition with the works of nature, now displaying themselves in the country.

POLYCARP.

COLLECTANEA.

There is something inexpressibly touching in an anecdote related in a London paper, of an artist. He was an American, and had come thither (he and his young wife) to paint for fame—and a subsistence. They were strangers in England; they had to fight against prejudice and poverty—but their affection for each other solaced them under every privation, every frown of fortune. They could *think*, at least, "all the way over" the great Atlantic; and their fancy, (little cherished here) had leisure to be busy among the friends and scenes they had left behind. A gentleman who had not seen them for some time, went one day to the artist's painting room, and observing him pale and wan, inquired about his health, and afterwards regarding his wife. He answered, only, "*She has left me*," and proceeded in a hurried way with his work. She was dead!—and he was left alone to toil, and get money, and mourn. The heart in which he had hoarded all his secrets, all his hopes, was cold; and Fame itself was but a shadow!—And so it is that all we love must wither and die away. 'Tis a true saying, yet a wholesome moral belongs to it. The thread of our life is spun; it is twisted firmly, and looks as if it would last forever. All colors are there,—the gaudy yellow, and the sanguine red, and black—dark as death; yet is it cut in twain by the shears of Fate almost before we discern the peril.

CIRCULATION OF AIR IN ROOMS.

To render the circulation of air sensible, let the air of a room be heated by a strong fire, while the air of a contiguous room is cold: then let the door between the two rooms be opened, in which case, the hot air of one room being lighter, will pass through the upper part of the opening of the door into the cold room, and, on the contrary, the cold air of the other room being heavier, will pass into the former, through the lower part of the opening; accordingly, it will be found, that by applying a lighted candle to the top, the middle, and at the lower part of the opening between the rooms, a strong current of air will appear to pass from the hot into the cold room, near the top; a contrary current of air will appear to pass from the latter, into the former, near the lower part, whilst in the middle there is little or no motion at all, as may be clearly perceived by the flame of the candle. It is for the same reason, that when a fire is lighted in the chimney, a strong current of air is occasioned to enter the room, which may be felt by applying the hand to the key-hole, or other such small openings, if the doors and windows are shut; for the air over the fire being heated, becomes lighter, and ascends into the chimney; consequently other colder air must supply its place, which forces its way through all the small openings. Where a room with a fire in it, to be perfectly closed, excepting the chimney, the air in it would soon become unwholesome for respiration, and the fire would soon be extinguished. Hence it appears, that those persons mistake who expect to keep the air of a room sweet and wholesome, especially for invalids, by carefully stopping all the small apertures that admit fresh air. When the current of air that enters into a room, falls immediately upon the persons who sit in the room, then it may be offensive, especially to delicate constitutions. In that case, such openings should be closed, but at the same time another should be made in a more convenient part; for a circulation of air, particularly in rooms where a fire is kept, is not only salutary and useful, but absolutely necessary.—*Medical Intelligence.*

SELECT MAXIMS.

A King is to be envied for nothing so much as the supremacy of his power to do good; and if his inclinations be but equal to his power, he must necessarily be the happiest man in his realm.

Charles the Fifth used to say, that the "clemency of a prince is like the heat of the sun, which hardens dirt, while it softens wax."

Many who seem to carry the liberty of the subject highest, serve them like trouts—tickle them till they catch them.

Profaneness in conversation too commonly passes for wit; whereas it is, in truth, a certain sign of the want of both judgment and manners.

The reading of most men is like a wardrobe of old clothes—seldom used.

The best way to prove the clearness of our understanding, is by showing its faults; as when a stream discovers dirt at the bottom, it convinces us of the transparency and purity of the water.

A wise man thinks none his superior who has done him an injury, for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other, by forgiving him.

A fine coat is but a livery, when he who wears it discovers no higher talents than a footman.

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us stronger for a moment, yet leave us much weaker afterwards.

Cowards are like sorry horses; they have just mettle enough to be mischievous.

Cruelty is so contrary to human nature, that it is branded with the scandalous term of inhumanity.

The real use of talking is almost lost to the world by the excessive custom of lying.

Antisthenes wondered at mankind, that in buying an earthen dish, they were careful to sound it lest it had a crack; yet so careless in choosing friends as to take them flawed with vice.

Settle your disputes, if you would make an end of them—would you prolong them, call in lawyers.

He who jests upon the deformities of nature, upbraids the god of nature.

Flattery is the base coin to which vanity gives currency.

What is wanting in reason, upon an argument, is too often supplied by rage.

The stoical scheme of "supplying wants by lopping desires," is like cutting off our feet when we have no shoes.

A List of the Highest Edifices now known with their Elevation.

Name and situation.	*Eng. Feet.*
Pyramid of Gizeth in Egypt,	513
Steeples of the Cathedral at Cologne,	501
Steeple of the Minister at Ulm,	481
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp,	476
Steeple of the Minister at Strasburg,	486
Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt,	432
Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna,	443
Cupola of St. Peters's at Rome,	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt,	426
Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut,	422
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremana,	396
Steeple of the Minister at Friburg,	395
Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence,	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony,	382
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan,	357
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht,	356
Pyramid of Sackkarah in Egypt,	356
Steeples of Notre Dame at Munich,	348
Cupola of St. Paul's at London,	347
Steeples of St. Auscharius at Bremen,	345
Steeples of the Cathedral at Magdeburg,	335
Steeple at St. Mark's at Venice,	329
Cupola of the Jesuits' Church at Paris,	314
Assinelli Tower at Bologna,	314
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin,	307
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris,	293

CHRISTIAN IV. KING OF DENMARK.

One Christopher Rosenkranz, in Copenhagen, demanded from the widow of Christian Tuul, a debt of five thousand dollars. She was certain that she did not owe him any thing; but he produced a bond signed by herself and her deceased husband, which, however, she declared to be forged. The affair was brought before a court of justice, and the widow was condemned to pay the demand. In her distress, she applied to King Christian IV. who promised to take the affair into consideration. He sent for Rosenkranz, questioned him closely, begged, exhorted, but all to no purpose. The creditor appealed to the written bond. The king asked for the bond, sent Rosenkranz away, and promised that he would very soon return it to him. The king remained alone to examine this important paper, and discovered, after much trouble, that the paper manufacturer, whose mark was on the bond, had not begun his manufactory till many years after its date. The inquiries made, confirmed this fact. The proof against Rosenkranz was irrefragable. The king said nothing about it, but sent for Rosenkranz some days after, and exorted him in the most affecting manner, to have pity on the poor widow, because, otherwise, the justice of Heaven would certainly punish him for such wickedness. He, unblushingly, insisted on his demand, and even pro-

sumed to affect to be offended. The king's guiltiness went so far, that he still gave him some days for consideration; but all to no purpose. He was then arrested, and punished with all the rigor of the laws.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.

The following is given as a summary though imperfect view of the eloquent address delivered by Mr. Webster at the recent celebrations at Bunker Hill.

The orator glanced at the three great events in the history of this western world; its discovery; its colonization, and the severance of these United States from their mother country, and their erection into an independent Empire. He spake of the eventful history of the last half century; of the consequences of the American Revolution to the world; of the actual and prospective improvement of the condition of mankind, which owed their origin to the events, we were now assembled to commemorate. He spoke of the attention given to the subject, and the advances made in the science of government, within the last few years; and the powerful and all commanding influence of public opinion and the illumination of the human mind in ameliorating the condition of mankind even under the most despotic governments; in which their beneficial effects, tho' little apparent, and producing no external changes, were yet most deeply felt. He said that knowledge was the sun in the firmament of human happiness and that public opinion was the lever by which the political world was to be moved. He exulted in the progress of free principles and institutions in the southern portion of the hemisphere; and congratulated his countrymen that they had lived to see the day, when the European authority over that vast portion of this continent was gone forever. He addressed, in the most affecting manner, the few old men, who were present, and who shared in the bloody conflict of the 17th June, 1775, and the surviving members of the Revolutionary army, who heard him; among whom was seen in his place that extraordinary and privileged man, La Fayette; and while he contrasted the splendid compensations of this day and occasion, with the disinterested toils and sufferings and sacrifices of that perilous hour which last saw them assembled on the spot where they now stood,—in the name of their children, who now crowded around them, in the name of their happy country, in the name of the good and brave of all future ages and countries, he tendered them the homage of a lasting and heartfelt veneration and gratitude. He remembered, in a just tribute of eulogy, the brave men who perished in the cause of their Country's freedom. He spoke of the illustrious Warren, who boldly threw himself into the perilous conflict of that day, and fell one of the first and one of the noblest sacrifices to liberty, a man whose name is imperishable; and he addressed himself in the most respectful and honorable manner to La Fayette, and paid a just compliment to his distinguished virtues and services; a man, whose history has been most extraordinary, who has seemed destined in Providence to perform a part and to enjoy privileges, which have fallen to the lot of no other man; who, in the language of the orator, according to our best recollection, was the conducting medium, by which the electrical spirit of freedom, should be communicated to both hemispheres; a spirit, which like the great central fire of the earth, might be smothered and repressed, but could not be extinguished; oceans might overwhelm it, mountains might press it down; but in spite of all opposition, it would live and burst out and send up its fires to the heavens. He alluded to the struggles of the Greeks for their freedom, and exalted in the assurance, which the singular history of our own country confirms, that the cause of liberty and religion must prevail. It was to be ascribed to the all commanding influence of public opinion that the despotic nations of Europe had not taken part with their oppressors; that influence would continue to restrain these sovereigns; and the continually increasing favour with which the great principles of civil liberty are regarded among the enlightened and good of all nations, and the deeper and growing interest with which the struggles of this abused people continue to be viewed, will aid to carry them triumphantly through the fearful conflict, which they are now waging with the most oppressive despotism that ever crushed men to the dust. He alluded to the unfortunate results of the struggles for freedom in France. Much it is true has been gained; but much had failed and much had been lost through the want of that enlightened, sedate, and religious character, which distinguished the American people and was the foundation, under God, of the success that crowned their efforts. The progress of the spirit of liberty among the French nation was not guided by discretion, intelligence and principle, and consequently was marked with many dreadful excesses; it became a desolating instead of a purifying fire; and instead of destroying that only, which did not deserve to be preserved, it scattered indiscriminate destruction; and every thing valuable as well as every thing worthless was brought out by the deluded votaries of liberty and thrown upon the blazing pile. In the language of the orator, the progress of the spirit of liberty among this people resembled the chariot races of antiquity, where the motion was so rapid that it set the wheels on fire. —He spoke, in the last place, of the great interests of the world, which all nations would ultimately learn must consist in Peace; and of the duty which the American People owed to their privileged and happy country; which was to consider it all as one country and all as their country; to rise superior to local, sectional and partial divisions and interests; to be united by a common, uninterrupted and universal sympathy; to feel not that we are New-England men merely but that we are Americans, and with a generous and elevated patriotism to seek only the common interests, to cherish the common name, to labour for the common good. If the cause of liberty and of free institutions failed with us it would fail forever; but in an example of adherence to the great principles of liberty, of equal rights and equal laws, for which our fathers toiled and suffered and died; and in that generous devotion to the common good by which *their* whole course was distinguished, we should exhibit to the world a monument of national virtue and happiness as imperishable as time; and as splendid and glorious as human history can ever display.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bolivar, as Dictator of Peru, has issued a decree, providing that a normal school, on the Lancasterian plan, shall be established in each of the departments of Peru, for the support of which the requisite funds shall be appropriated. Each province shall send to the departmental school at least six children, in order that by this means the system may be extended to every part of the republic. The congress of Peru has conferred upon Bolivar the title of "Father and Saviour of the country;" and he is to enjoy perpetually that of President of the republic. He is also authorized to grant rewards of honor or profit to those who have rendered, or may render, any services to Peru. General Sucre is to enjoy the title of "Grand Marshal of Ayacucho;" and all the army under Bolivar are entitled to all the privileges of native Peruvians. A formal vote of thanks to the republic of Colombia, as a testimonial of gratitude for the services rendered by it to Peru, was voted by the Peruvian congress, and transmitted to Colombia by a commission instituted for the purpose.

The following is a translation of the message transmitted by the Liberator Bolivar to the Peruvian Congress, which body convened on the 10th of February. The sentiments contained in this interesting Message are truly worthy of the dignified and elevated character of the illustrious and distinguished champion of South American liberty:—

To the Sovereign Constitutional Congress of Peru.

Gentlemen—The representatives of the Peruvian people meet this day, under the auspices of the splendid victory of Ayacucho, which has, for ever, fixed the destinies of the new world. One year has elapsed since Congress decreed the Dictatorial authority, in order to save the republic, which was sinking under the oppression of the severest calamities.—But the protecting hand of the liberating army has healed its wounds; it has broken the chains which Pizarro had riveted on the sons of Manco Capac, founder of the empire of the Sun, and has placed all Peru in the possession of its primitive rights. My administration can only be called a campaign. We have hardly had time to arm ourselves and fight. Our appalling disasters left us no choice, but to defend ourselves. As the army has triumphed with so much glory, I think it my duty to request Congress, to reward in suitable manner, the valor and virtues of the defenders of the country. Tribunals have been established according to the fundamental law. I have sought hidden merit wherever it was to be found, and placed it in offices of trust and power. I have carefully sought those who modestly follow the dictates of their consciences and respect the laws. The public revenue was annihilated, fraud had shut up all its channels. Disorder and confusion augmented the miseries of the state —I have been obliged to make essential reforms and severe ordinances, to preserve the existence of the republic. Social life cannot be nourished if the riches of the country do not freely flow in its veins. The crisis of the Republic forced me to adopt measures and to make reforms which centuries may not again require. The political edifice had been destroyed by crimes and an exterminating war—I found myself on a field of desolation, but yet with the means of establishing a beneficial government. Notwithstanding my ardent zeal for the happiness of Peru, I regret that I cannot assure Congress that this great work has yet attained the perfection I hoped. Congress will have to exert all its wisdom to give to the country the organization it requires.—May I be permitted to confess, that not being a Peruvian, it has, on that account, been more difficult for me to attain this desired end. Our relations with the republic of Colombia have obtained for us great assistance. Our ally and confederate withheld nothing from us—she employed her treasure, her navy, her armies, in combatting the common enemy, as her own cause. Congress will be convinced by these demonstrations of Colombia—of the infinite value with which she views a close and intimate federation of the new States. Impressed with the great advantages which will result from a meeting of a Congress of Representatives, I have hastened to invite our confederates, in the name of Peru, to assemble as speedily as possible at the Isthmus of Panama. This august body will there seal the perpetual alliance of the different States. The republic of Chili has placed under the orders of our government, a part of her Navy, commanded by the brave Vice Admiral Blanco, which is blockading Callao, with the Chilian and Colombian forces. The States of Mexico, Guatimala and Buenos Ayres have made us an offer of their services, which owing to our rapid successes, have been without effect.—These republics have established themselves and maintain their internal tranquility. The Diplomatic agent of the republic of Colombia is the only one, as yet, accredited near our government. The Consuls of Colombia, of the United States of America, and of Great Britain, have presented themselves in this capital, to exercise their offices—the last, has had the misfortune to perish in the most lamentable manner—the other two have obtained their exequaturs to enter on the discharge of their duties. As soon as the military successes of Peru shall be known in Europe, it is probable that those governments will definitely decide on the political conduct they have to adopt. I flatter myself Great Britain will be the first to recognize our independences. If we are to credit the declarations of France, she will not delay in joining England in that liberal policy; and perhaps the rest of Europe will follow the same conduct. Spain, herself, if she listens to her interests, will no longer oppose the existence of the new states, which will complete the friendly relations of the universe. Legislators! In giving up to Congress the supreme power which you deposited in my hands, allow me to congratulate the people in having rid themselves of the greatest curse in the world.—War, by the victory at Ayacucho, and of despotism, by my resignation. Proscribe forever, I beg you, that tremendous authority, that authority which was the grave of Rome! It was laudable, no doubt in Congress, in order to resist the dreadful calamities and to face the furious storms which desolated the country, to place her laws on the bayonets of the liberating army: but, as the nation has obtained domestic peace and political liberty, the laws only ought to govern. Gentlemen, the Congress is installed. My duty, as an auxiliary soldier, calls me to assist in obtaining the liberties of Upper Peru and the surrender of Callao, the last bulwark of the Spanish empire in South America. I will then hasten to my country to give an account to the representatives of the Colombian people, of my mission in Peru—of your liberty, and of the liberating army.

BOLIVAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated Chorillos, Feb. 20, 1825.

"I am told they are busy on board the frigate *United States*, preparing to receive Gen. Bolivar, who is to honor the officers and crew with a visit, on the 23d. I suppose you have received accounts of the whole coast having been given up to the Patriots, with exception of Callao, commanded by General Rodil, who still continues to hold out. Bolivar has declared him an outlaw, and intends hanging him, and all his band, as soon as the castle are taken, which, I have no doubt, will be in a short time, as he has commenced cutting off their supply of water; and as the Rimac is their only resource, if he succeeds in turning its course, they will certainly perish, though they have plenty of provisions. The Viceroy, *La Serna*, left the coast directly after giving it up, with all the Spanish armed vessels, (the Asia being one,) according to the agreement with Bolivar; but Rodil having possession of the castles, refused to give them up, while he had any thing to eat. No vessels are allowed to lay at Callao, it being blockaded by several of the Chilian and Colombian men of war, who go under the batteries almost every night, and do them considerable injury. Bolivar, with all his army, is at Lima, which is nine miles from Callao."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

We observe with much pleasure the following notice in a Boston paper respecting the prosperous condition of this admirable work:—

North American Review.—The friends of this truly national work, will be pleased to learn, that it continues to enjoy the most flattering success; and that the increase of its subscription during the past year has been much greater than at any former period. As a proof of this fact, it needs only be stated, that the number for January last is *already* out of print, and that a new edition of it is now in the press. There is, in particular, a growing demand for it, at the South and West. The orders from England, too, are much enlarged, and though it has been proscribed by royal authority in France, and is carefully sought and seized by the police, on every frontier still a few copies find their way regularly to that country, and are not the less read for being forbidden. Indeed, we happen to know, that it is now so much spread in Europe, that it deserves to be considered as having an European circulation. We rejoice at all this, because it is time we had a work which will fairly and fully represent the talents and opinions of this country, and the North American Review, which is constantly drawing its contributions from a wider circle, is already become nearly all we can desire to have it, and promises soon to leave no wish unaccomplished.

Steamboats.—In almost every new boat, some improvement in machinery—in building, and the comforts of the cabin are apparent, but our fellow citizens of the western states are most anxious to push improvements and promote safety. The Louisiana Advertiser, in noticing the arrival of a new steamboat called the Caravan from Louisville says, "this boat is on quite a novel plan; her timbers are of locust and cedar, brought to a joint, and are caulked and payed both on the inside and outside—before planking, the hull was covered with canvass dipped in the varnish; her hold is divided into three compartments, in the water proof bulk heads, so that in the event of being pierced by a snag in the bow, stern, or midships, there will be no danger of sinking. If a butt should be started or a plank ripped entirely off, still she can persue her voyage without danger. Her plank on the main deck are laid diagonal braces extending fore and aft. The engine appears remarkably strong, and has two supply pumps and two safety valves, as recently recommended by the celebrated M. Dupins and other scientific characters in Paris, in a report drawn up by order of the French government.

The Caravan differs also from all other boats which we have seen, in having much greater breadth of beam in proportion to her other dimensions. The cabin appears remarkably convenient, and is fitted up with much neatness. The windows we consider a great improvement for a warm climate, as their large size will ensure a constant supply of fresh air, so necessary for the health and comfort of the passengers.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The bill for removing the disqualifications of his Majesty's Catholic subjects was rejected in the house of Lords by a majority of 48.

The Catholic Emancipation bill was not only rejected by the British house of lords, but the speech of the Duke of York against it was printed in letters of gold, and sold at a very high price, by the London booksellers.

Letters had reached London from Zante, dated as late as the 27th of April, which confirm the former accounts of the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha before Navarin. In his operations against that place, he lost considerable part of his troops, together with the whole of his baggage and artillery; and we may now regard his expedition as having wholly failed.

Letters from Trieste of the 5th May, in the Augsburg Gazette, confirm the defeat of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea. It was on the 27th March that the Greeks attacked the Egyptian troops who were entrenched under the walls of Modon, and entirely destroyed them. This victory has decided the fate of the expedition of Ibrahim Pacha. Several European officers who commanded those troops fell into the hands of the Greeks, and have been sent to Napoli de Romania.

A letter from Corfu of the 11th ult. states that an agreement has been entered into between the Turkish Government and the Pacha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive for 50 years the Revenue of the Morea, in the event of his being able to effect the conquest of that country from the Greeks.

Mr. Canning laid on the table of the British house of commons, late in May, three state papers to parliament, of considerable importance, from the foreign department. The first was a treaty with Russia, settling the disputed claims which existed with regard to certain rights of trade and navigation in the Pacific. The second was a treaty between England and Sweden, providing, by the establishment of the mutual right of search, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. The third was the official document of the treaty of amity and commerce between England and the U. States of La Plata. When Mr. Canning laid the last of these papers before the house, there were long and loud and heart-felt cheers from all parts of it.

The British house of commons have raised the salaries of the Judges. Those of the King's Bench are to receive 10,000 pounds per annum, upwards of 40,000 dollars; and the other Judges in proportion.

By the new arrangement of the British Mails between London and Edinburgh, an entire day is gained in correspondence between the two capitals.

From St. Petersburg, we learn that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has been pleased to confer on M. de Poletica, his late Minister to the United States, the dignity of Privy Counsellor to his Majesty, and to appoint him a Senator of the Russian Empire, as a reward for his long and important services.

The Horticultural Society of London have despatched one of their most able collectors to the mouth of the Colombian, David Douglass, who was formerly one of the head gardeners at the Glasgow Botanical Garden.—After spending the ensuing season in collecting on the northwest coast, through nearly ten degrees of latitude, he will cross the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 55, and fall in with Captain Franklin's line of route at Isle de la Crosse, and return over land, with that enterprising officer, to Hudson's Bay.

Singular Taste.—In a lecture lately at the Leeds Philosophical Hall, Mr. Michael Sadler mentioned, as a strange instance of perverted taste, the case of a respectable gentleman in the county of Derby, who has a strong *penchant for* the halters in which mad factors have been executed; and who having made friends with the *Jack Ketches* of all the neighboring counties, has collected a large number of the nooses which have discharged their duty, and which now hang in various lines of beauty, with the names of their former tenants attached to each, round a museum in his house.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

At the quarterly grand communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held on the 5th ult. the sum of 1000 dollars was appropriated to the erection of a Monument at Mount Vernon, over the remains of their late brother George Washington.

Gov. Shulze is detained by indisposition at the seat of Government, and will not be able to visit this city as he had contemplated.

The Corporation of Philadelphia have authorized the paving of one or two streets on the M'Adam plan.

The Light Infantry Company of Washington Greys, under the command of Captain Childs, have marched on a tour of discipline, and proceed as far as Reading, where they intend celebrating the approaching anniversary.

An Irish gentleman has arrived in this city from the county of Tyrone, of the name of Mr. Magee, who is 8 feet 9 inches high. This modern giant has taken lodgings at the house of Mr. John M'Guigan, in South Seventh, near Chesnut street.

The canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, it is stated, are to hold a meeting at Harrisburg this day.

The Boston Palladium, of Tuesday says, Gen. La Fayette was welcomed into Portland on Saturday morning and left there on Sunday morning for Dover, on his way to Vermont.

The drawing of the University Lottery, 5th class, New Series, P. Canfield, Manager, took place in the city of Baltimore, on Saturday, the 25th ult. The following numbers were drawn, viz.

8. 4. 5. 45. 10. 47.

The Banks of Pennsylvania and North America, offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Charles F. Logan, lately residing near Frankford, Philadelphia county, who is said to be the perpetrator of 'forgeries' committed on said banks and now a fugitive from justice.

Asher Miner, Esq. the former proprietor of the Pennsylvania Correspondent, has entered into partnership with his brother Charles Miner, Esq. of West Chester, Chester county, in the establishment of the Village Record and Chester and Delaware Federalist, and we understand commenced upon his new duties on the 1st of July.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that in digging for the purpose of laying the foundation of the monument on Bunker Hill, many human bones were found by the workmen, which have been carefully preserved, in order to be deposited in a suitable place.

Prince Murat, and servant, arrived at New York on Monday, in the brig Hesper, from France. He is represented as an elegant young man, apparently about 21 years of age. After a short stay with his uncle, Bonaparte, at Bordentown, he intends to visit his elder brother in Florida, who is cultivating a large tract of land at that place.

The Literary Fund of New Hampshire, lately established by the Legislature of that State, consisting of the produce of a tax of a half per cent. on the capital stock of the banks in the State, now amount to the sum of $21,972.

The wheat crops are abundant in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, and the farmers have already commenced cutting their wheat.

The school house at Coxsackie, N. Y. was struck by lightning on the 10th ultimo, which shattered the stove and stunned the teacher, but occasioned no injury to any of the scholars.

The number of Deaf and Dumb persons in the United States, is estimated at 6000.

Governor Clinton has left Albany, on a tour to Ohio.

Madam Iturbide has arrived in New York, from the South. This lady has taken lodgings at Villegrands, Park Place.

The establishment of the "True American" at Trenton, N. J. and formerly conducted by the late Gen. James J. Wilson, has passed into the hands of W. L. Prall, Esq.

A destructive fire took place at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 4th ult. by which a considerable number of buildings were destroyed. The principal sufferers are Messrs. O. & W. M. Farnsworth & Co. who lost all their printing materials, &c, their total loss amounting to about $7000. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

During a recent violent thunder storm at Montreal, the rain, which descended in torrents, was strongly impregnated with sulphur, and the water, after standing for some time, was literally covered with it, and presented a bright yellow surface.

Mr. Tussey, one of the contractors for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, mentioned a few days since, that while the workmen were employed in excavating at the summit, they discovered, twenty feet below the surface, a large log, about seven feet long, with a quantity of pure rosin.

It is certainly a very remarkable fact, as stated in the Boston Gazette, that the enterprising city of Boston cannot boast of a single steamboat.

The Morriston, New Jersey Palladium says, "We understand that Martin, the murderer of Bloomfield, was taken up a few days since in this county, and had been conveyed to prison to await his trial."

In consequence of the frequency of the failure of the mails in reaching Mobile, suspicions of unfair dealings have been excited, and a reward of $1000 has been "offered to any person who will furnish authentic information as to the causes of the failure of the mail, so that the offender shall be convicted."

A letter from Richmond of the 19th ult. details the particulars of one of the boldest mercantile swindling transactions we ever heard of. The three persons engaged have acquired about 50,000 dollars during their short career, and came very near realizing 100,000.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Barbour, who had intended a tour to the Eastward, as far as Portland, Maine, has suddenly returned to Washington, in consequence of receiving intelligence of a serious character from Georgia, which required his immediate attention.

Upwards of twenty thousand children now receive a gratuitous education in New York, only one of whose names has as yet been found enrolled on the criminal records; branches of the New York Free School Society are extending themselves over every section of that city, such are the wonders capable of being brought about by imparting to children the rudiments of learning.

Mr. Disbrow, who has contracted with the town of Alexandria, for a supply of wholesome water, has penetrated the earth, by boring, to the depth of 238 feet. His object is not yet accomplished.

Mr. Webster's Oration will be published in Boston, by Cummings, Hilliard & Co. who pay for it, to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the sum of $600.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on the 18th ult. to meet again on the first Wednesday in January next. Before the adjournment, a resolution passed both Houses, declaring that the Legislature do not approve the resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, relative to the constitutional right to carry persons of color into any state, contrary to the laws of that state.

Two Choctaw Chiefs lately fought a duel at New Orleans. One was killed, and the other, according to the custom of his tribe, retreated, was shot by his companions, and both were buried in one grave.

Chief Justice Marshall is said to be engaged in writing, and indeed is far advanced, towards completing a history of the American government, from the adoption of the constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency.

The court Martial which lately sat upon Commodore Porter's Foxardo affair, is said to have cost the government 20,000 dollars.

Sixteen hundred and seventy six emigrants arrived at Quebec from the 10th to the 19th of June.

On Wednesday of last week, the thermometer rose in the shade, at Edenton, North Carolina, to 102.

The Wayne Sentinel states, that "a raft of ship timber from Rochester, passed down the canal last Sunday, destined for New York, valued at $30,000!" The heavy white oak timber, alone, on Grand Island, opposite the mouth of the canal, is worth the whole sum the Island sold for.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Thomas the 26th of May, which continued for about forty seconds; but little damage, however, was done, except that one chimney was thrown down, and several buildings fractured. On the same day a similar shock was experienced at St. Barts, and another on the day succeeding; but its effects had not been learned at St. Thomas.

A clergyman, named Augustus B. Reed, who is settled in Troy, Massachusetts, was, a few days ago, subjected in 375 dollars damages for breach of promise of marriage made to a young lady. The defendant had pursued his theological studies with the plaintiff's father, the Rev. Mr. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth, during which he courted, and promised her marriage. He was afterwards ordained; but instead of fulfilling his engagements with the plaintiff, he married another lady, a member of his own congregation.

At Southold, L. I. in May last, the following numbers of shad, or, (as they are generally called,) mossbankers, were taken by a seine, named the Sea Serpent, at single draughts, viz. one of 400,000; another of 700,000; a third of 1,200,000!!! These fish are taken for the exclusive purpose of manuring the soil; from 8 to 12,000 are usually put on an acre. Some of the seines are above 100 rods in length, and from 12 to 20 feet in depth.

Air Balloon.—Among the scientific adventurers attracted lately to this country is young Robinson, son of Professor Robinson, of Paris. Mr. Robinson, who has made several successful ascensions in Lisbon and Madrid, has brought to New York his balloon, with all the necessary apparatus, and will ascend when he shall have completed his preparatory arrangements. Mr. Robinson left Paris to ascend at Boston on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and is the bearer of letters to General La Fayette; but having a long passage, he arrived subsequent to the day.

The town of Newbern, in North Carolina, contained, at the last census, 3663 souls. It has been ascertained, by actual measurement and enumeration, that the quantity of Oysters consumed in that town, from the 1st of October last, to the 1st of June, was nine thousand eight hundred and forty bushels—or about 2 2-3 bushels of Oysters for every man, woman, and child, in the place.

There are counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes in circulation, purporting to be of the 'Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.' The vignette and the whole of the engraving, except the lettering, on the counterfeit, are very inferior and unlike that of the genuine note of the new plate. On the new plate is a head of Franklin on the end, which is not on the genuine counterfeit note. It is altogether a badly executed note, and a little care will prevent imposition. It is an imitation of the old plate.

The recent whirlwind in Ohio has a parellel in one which occurred in Maryland in 1807. On Wednesday, April 29, of that year, it is recorded that, about 3 o'clock, at the Fork Meeting House, called the Methodist Meeting House, near the dwelling of Aquilla Hall, Esq. were swept away, seventeen houses, besides trees and fences; in fact, not a single vestige was left of that thriving place, except the meeting house and one dwelling house. No lives, however, appear to have been lost in that whirlwind.

A general Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in Washington city, on the 7th of July next, for the trial of Captain David Porter and others.—The following officers compose the Court:—

Captain James Barron, President; Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G. Ridgely, Robert T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. B. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, and Richard S. Coxe, to be Judge Advocate.

The three brothers named Thayer, who murdered John Love, were executed at Buffalo on the 16th ult. in the presence of from 20 to 30,000 spectators, who had assembled from all parts of the country to witness this appalling spectacle. The eldest brother was 25, the next 23, and the youngest 21 years of age. The two first have left wives and children. The father, who had been confined in prison as an accessary to the murder, was the same day discharged on his own bail.

Doctor Bachelder, of Pittsfield, Mass. has performed an important operation at Deerfield. It was in removing a malignant tumor from the lower jaw of Mr. Hubbard, of that town. The carotid artery was first tied, and the portion of jaw, near two inches in length, which contained the tumor, was removed by the saw. The patient remained comfortable after the operation, and great hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.

New York Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The trial of John Henry Carpie and Charles Carpie, the two Swiss, on an indictment for the murder of Frederick L. Fiege, which commenced on Monday morning, has terminated, and the Jury, without leaving their seats, gave a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The Grand Jury having found a bill of indictment against James Reynolds and Benjamin Townsend, for the murder of Captain West, they were therefore placed at the bar, and their indictment read over, to which they pleaded *Not Guilty*. They were remanded to prison to take their trial at the next Court, which is to be held in September.

The trial of the persons arrested in New-York for the alleged murder of Mr. Lambert, has closed—the verdict of the jury was "manslaughter" The jury were, on the demand of the council for the prisoners polled, and each separately confirmed the verdict, which was then recorded. The jury, however, "earnestly recommend the prisoners to the mercy of the Court, on account of their tender years, and there speciability of their parents." Their sentence will not be pronounced until the close of the Court, probably the end of next week. The punishment annexed by law to the crime of manslaughter, is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than three nor exceeding fourteen years.

It is stated in the Indiana Intelligencer, that some person had been guilty of stealing General Lafayette's cloak, while visiting Indiana, at Jeffersonville. The rogue or rogues did not, however, stop with taking the cloak only, but stole several other articles, among which was the cane of the chief Magistrate of the state. A new cloak was procured at the expence of the state, and forwarded to the General at Cincinnati, which he kindly received.

Morris Berbeck, Esq. Secretary of the State of Illinois, was lately drowned, in crossing a stream on his way home from a visit to Mr. Owen at Harmony. Mr. B. was the founder of New Albion, the zealous promoter of emigration from Great Britain, and the author of a vivid description of the Western country. His loss will be severely felt by the emigrants of the West. His door was ever open, and his purse was ever at the service of "the houseless wanderer." He has left four sons and two daughters. The back woodsmen called him the "Emperor of the Prairies," on account of his buying, at a single purchase, 16,000 acres of public land. He held a most fascinating pen, the productions of which did more towards peopling the West than any other writer of the day. Illinois owed him a vast debt for his exertions, in beating up for emigrants, and she was grateful in the distinguished honor which she conferred upon him.

The late election for a Delegate to Congress in Florida, has given rise to a newspaper controversy, wherein Achille Murat, (son of the late revolutionary King of Naples,) was a party. By the advice of the United States District Attorney, Murat went to the polls at St. Augustine, and gave in his vote, which some of the Judges of the election disputed, and which an anonymous writer in the Herald afterwards reproached him for an intention to deceive, in exercising the elective privilege, without the necessary qualifications of residence. Murat, in reply, denies any intention to violate the laws, which we can readily believe, in a spirited appeal to the Floridians, in a manner creditable to his feelings as a gentleman. And here the matter rests for the present.

Mr. Robert Owen, from New Harmony, lately delivered a Lecture at the Court House in Cincinnati, Ohio, to a large audience, for the purpose of answering some objections which have been made to his system; in the course of which he gave an account of the situation and prospects of the preliminary society lately established. He represented that the society, although commenced but one month since, consists of above 900 souls, and that applicants for admission are very numerous; that the utmost confidence exists among them; and that no doubt remains in the minds of any of the members as to the complete success of the principles on which their association is founded.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 7th ult. mentions the following phenomenon. On the evening of the 1st, the sentinels and some of the garrison of fort St. Philip, were alarmed by a sudden commotion in that part of the Mississippi called the Plaquemine bend. For about 250 yards above, and 3 or 400 below the fortifications on the left, the river appeared suddenly agitated, the water rose many feet; immense trees that had been embedded in the sand with others still afloat, were borne up at once, and thrown off the levee. The whole left shore was inundated, and when the water subsided, presented many fish that had been abandoned in the recession. The phenomenon was principally confined to the curve opposite the old fort.

Extract of a letter from Com. Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"U. S. Ship John Adams,

Thompson's Island, 5th June, 1825.

The John Adams arrived at this place on the 25th ult. and I am in daily expectation of the Constellation.

Since the capture made by the Sea Gull, we have heard nothing of pirates, or their depredations.

The Grampus has arrived from St. Thomas, and her Commander reports, that there are no apprehensions entertained in that quarter.

The Fox was stationed for some time at Havana to give convoy to our trade, but was never called on for the purpose, although notice was regularly given. This shews the complete security felt at present."

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia terminated its Extra Session on the 16th ult. The report from the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to the alledged interference of the United States in the local policy of the Southern States, which was laid on the table, was not called up. Gen. Gaines departed for the Creek Nation on the 13th, accompanied by Major Andrews and four Commissioners from the State of Georgia, to investigate the nature and origin of those disturbances which led to the death of Gen. M'Intosh. Previous to its adjournment, the Legislature passed an act "to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States, for the use of Georgia, of the Creek Nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at the Indian Spring on the 12th day of February, 1825," by which the lands are to be distributed in small tracts by a lottery, in which every male person three years resident in Georgia, and every widow or orphan family, &c. is entitled to a ticket.—This act also directs the surveying the land, and Surveyors have been appointed to carry it into execution.

With respect to the apprehended disturbances on the Georgia frontier, rumors of which are contained in letters laid before the legislature of Georgia by the Governor, now going the rounds of the papers, the Patriot printed at Milledgeville, says:

"We have hitherto forborne mentioning the alarming rumours that have reached this place from the frontiers, the expresses going and coming, the transportation of arms, ammunition, &c. &c. to different posts—not because we wished to keep the people in ignorance of their danger; but because we believe (with every well informed person) that there was no danger; and that these alarms were a mere counterpart to the fanciful proceedings of our great men in office, got up for the purpose of producing an effect at a distance and furthering their views. We have conversed with intelligent and respectable people living on the frontiers, who agree in saying that the Indians are unusually civil; and no hostilities are to be apprehended, unless the whites commence them. The information furnished the execute of the intended hostilities of the Indians, is founded on conjecture and hearsay testimony; consequently little dependence is to be placed on its accuracy. The true cause of the recent alarm in Early county, we believe to be this:—a white man living near the line, of infamous character, had cheated an Indian out of his horse, which caused a quarrel between them, in which the friends of both parties interfered; and terminated finally in the Indian's conveying off some of the white man's cattle, in revenge for the loss of his horse. We have heard no other circumstance tending to interrupt the peace and harmony of our borders."

Captain Brothers, of the schr. Eagle, from Matanzas, arrived at New York, states that intelligence was received there on the afternoon of the 16th ult. that the negroes on several of the principal plantations in the Partido of St. Jose, about 20 miles from Matanzas, had revolted and murdered the proprietors thereof in a most shocking and cruel manner. Immediately on the report of this melancholy intelligence, the Governor despatched a large body of troops to quell them. Captain B. says, that the latest advices from them just prior to his sailing, stated that they were pretty well subdued, after killing about sixty or seventy of them. The whole number collected was said to be about 300. They killed about fifteen or twenty whites, including one female, principally foreigners. Whole families were flocking into the city for safety.

By accounts contained in Caraccas papers of the 1st ult. we find, that the Congress of Bogota appears to occupy itself with measures to promote the internal interests of their country, and to relieve the distresses to which agriculture in particular has been exposed, by the long and protracted struggle for independence. We find in the papers a letter from N. Biddle, Esq. President of the United States Bank, in answer to, and declining an application made to it, by the Colombian Minister here, Mr. Salazar, for a loan on mortgage to Colombian landholders of $2,000,000. In explaining why the Bank of

the United States could not make such a loan, Mr. B. suggests to Mr. Salazar the expediency of establishing a bank in Colombia that might relieve the country, or that the government should, as some of our state governments have done, make the required loans to the agriculturalists. Accordingly, it appears that the adoption of both these expedients was contemplated.

Green-Room Intelligence.

At the Chatham Garden theatre, New-York, on Monday night, the opera of Guy Mannering was performed for the first time this season, to a crowded and fashionable audience. The chief attraction in this piece, was Mr. Howard, the celebrated vocalist, who made his first appearance in the character of *Henry Bertram*. This gentleman's style of singing is said to be chaste and pleasing, and, in those passages which require rapid and brilliant execution, superior to any singer on the American stage; his songs were all rapturously encored.

Mademoiselle Aspinall, from the London Opera, has taken a benefit at Chatham Garden. She is a very graceful and accomplished dancer, and would have had an engagement at the Park Theatre, had the season been less advanced. This young lady, who is a stranger, merits the attention and liberal patronage which has been bestowed on her.

The silver cup, awarded by the proprietors of the new circus, which has been building in New-York, and is now nearly ready to open, for the best poetic address, to be delivered on that occasion, has been given to Samuel Woodworth of New-York.

The Managers of the New York Theatre have an elegant Row Boat built, and offer it as a prize to the successful boat in a sweepstake race, to be run on the 4th of July ensuing. Any boat may enter not exceeding 32 feet in length, and carrying two oars-men and a coxswain. Distance, one mile and repeat.

The grand drama of Der Freyshutz, was to be performed for the first time at the Washington City Theatre, last evening.

Mr. F. Brown, whose performances have been much admired by the play-going public, has taken a lease of the new theatre, recently erected at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Conway continues to reside in the city of New-York. He feels, no doubt, more at home there, than he would in some other cities on our continent. We are not informed whether he intends starring it at either of the theatres.

Mr. M'Cready, we understand, will certainly visit America. He will prove a great attraction by his original style, and his well established reputation. It is not known whether Kean will again tread the classic ground of the "Literary Emporium."

A Theatrical Picture, painted by Hogarth, has just been discovered. The subject is Garrick in the Green Room of Drury Lane Theatre, evidently acting one of his favourite characters (we believe *Sir John Brute*,) for the amusement of a select circle, who are seated around him. On his left hand stands his brother, George Garrick, and in the fore ground, seated on a chair, is the Artist himself. Mrs. Garrick, full of youth and beauty, is seated at the extreme corner of the room, elegantly attired, and near her sit Peg Wollington and Mrs. Pritchard, behind whom is Mr. Macklin and other Actors, who were the principal performers at Drury Lane at that period. Under the chair, on which Garrick sits actively engaged in a speech, are the emblems of tragedy and comedy—and near them the celebrated Pug Dog, first introduced into England by Hogarth, in a state of great agitation, occasioned by the English Roscius. Behind Garrick's chair, and pointing to him is the figure of Fame, blowing the trumpet. This interesting Picture, of Hogarth, was found in the possession of a gentleman at Bristol. It is now at Mr. Cribb's, in King-street, Covent Garden. We hope it will be engraved.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Drames, Essay No. 5"—"W. K. W."—"Edey"—"941"—and several conundrums, "Rebuses," &c. are selected for insertion, from the original favors presented this week; from the unusual pressure of other business at this moment, several articles must remain unperused and consequently undecided on.

The correspondent who signs himself "A Churchman," will observe, on reference to the few observations we made last week on the ringing of Christ Church bells, nothing of a nature calculated to affect any "liberty of conscience." We simply appropriated for ourselves that "liberty of the press" which he would claim for the "Church," by doubting the utility of a practice which we observed had better, in our opinion, be laid aside, at least until some probable good could be assigned for its use. That "the same bells, when muffled for the death of our lamented Washington, were as a response to the sorrows of every individual," we can readily admit, but not that they were rung then in the same tone and manner as on the occasion which elicited our remarks. Undoubtedly we have "heard peals of this description rung before," and do not deny that it is a custom "which has been practised in this city since the year '55, and for ages past in many parts of Europe;" yet this makes nothing in its favour—it rests on its own moral alone, and not on its claim to antiquity; for though "custom" may sanction a practice in the eyes of some, the progress of improvement would have been materially retarded, had a strict adherence to ancient prejudices, and the manners and customs of the "olden days," been observed, since, as our correspondent himself must admit, there are many "customs" that are far "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

We are glad to see our city authorities do not forget their old friends, in the rapid increase and excellence of modern ones. The ancient Court House, attached to the market, at its intersection with Second street, has, at last, claimed their attention, and from its memorable character and the recollections of those days with which it is associated, it well deserves it. We were not a little concerned when the workmen began divesting it of some of its mouldering appendages, verily believing a general demolishment was intended. But we were mistaken; it still remains, though so considerably improved with its new coat, that a bare outline only of its former appearance will remain by the time they have done modernizing it. It has been a long while in progression, it is true, since they first commenced operations, which is now, we should suppose, six weeks at least; however on this point, we will not be certain, and we feel disposed to be very grateful for the favour they have shown our old acquaintance, to which we feel considerably attached. At this moment the clock in its belfry is sounding its notes in our ears, with the same unvarying and regular monotony as in years long past.

The sleys and remembrances are pleasing though a little tinged with gloom, which thicken upon the memory at the well known sound of its bell, telling the passing hour—the very tones to which, Franklin, while seated on the spot we now occupy, has, perhaps, checked the bright current of his meditations to listen to—the sight of its vane, which, for ought we know, has trembled on its summit since the date it bears (1709,) and the old balcony which has, by its tottering state, long given proof of age, all conspire with its firm old fashioned walls, and the varied scenes with which imagination surrounds it, to render it an object of some interest and worthy of preservation.

We understand upwards of three hundred persons have left this city for New York, to be present at the celebration of the 4th of July in that city, and so great is the competition between the several lines, that the fare will be reduced to $1 50, and perhaps as low as $1.—The bustle, noise and confusion, which will exist there, on this grand gala-day, will, no doubt, be very great, and those who are fond of being shuffled about in a confused crowd, surrounded with booths, punch and plenty—clamour, glittering ornaments and bubbles in any quantity, and suffocated in clouds of dust and glory, will, no doubt, be abundantly gratified. The transactions of the day will, however, be interesting; Lafayette will be there, and probably the cadets from West Point, who will add considerably to the splendour and interest of the scene. In New York, a different spirit, or rather a more imposing manner of displaying their feelings, which are apt to be exceedingly exhuberant on almost any occasion, seems to exist there, from any other city in the Union, and their means of indulging the same always abundant. Never at a loss for any thing, like their gay, witty and indefatigable Noah, who in his editorial career at least, seems a most fair and creditable representation of the genius of the people, they let no opportunity slip without all the embellishment of which it is susceptible. Their Turtle soup—sour krout clubs—aquatic sports—Castle Gardens—Theatres—Circuses—crooked streets and public walks—executions—commerce—canals, and every thing of the kind, seems to be taken hold of with the avidity which shows a determination to make the most of every thing. But they possess, with all, a generous manner of receiving their visitors—conviviality—amusement—hospitality—every thing is put in requisition to make them agreeable and happy, and we have no doubt our friends will return gratified, and many, delighted with their trip to the commercial metropolis.

The events to which the 4th of July, 1776, gave birth, it would be but a repetition of general sentiments, a thousand times repeated and re-echoed from every tongue, to say, if indeed it were possible to say, of what immense and incalculable importance they have been productive to us and to the world. That day and its proud associations will ever be held in lasting remembrance. The political birthday of our country, the period from whence emanated views & feelings that have filled and are filling the earth with the light of freedom, equality and justice, which has now become too strong and powerful ever to be suppressed, and too productive of happiness ever to be forgotten. We hardly know, however, whether to regret or to acquiesce in the seeming want of spirit which exists here on its return. We hear of but little preparation for show and noise—nothing of that unbounded ardour which prevails in our neighbouring city, and which is expected to vent itself in such a splendid manner as to draw hundreds of our own citizens to witness the display. But, however wanting we may be in this particular, it cannot be said of our feelings—they are as strongly excited, and as deeply impressed with the thousand glorious recollections that rush upon the mind, as though emblazoned with all the gorgeous splendour imaginable, and noised abroad, with a thousand "trumpet tongues;" and in truth we may exclaim, "we have that within which passeth show"—though we would not by any means be understood as objecting to the spirit manifested elsewhere, or as disproving the means by which others may choose to show their attachment to that day, which we are equally proud and happy in remembering with sentiments of veneration and gratitude.

How wonderful the art and ingenuity of man! This is a profound ejaculation, to which we are led from the sound of "rushing waters," not fancifully or figuratively speaking, but the positive rushing of the waters of "the blue rolling Schuylkill," (how poetically pleasant the sound)—not, however, as the enthusiastic reader may be anticipating, through shady groves or smiling banks, nor amid the jutting rocks of some spray-covered water-fall, among nodding oaks, towering in pride and luxuriance above the dark glassy stream, its thick foliage intertwined with vines and evergreens,—nor yet amid the flowery gardens, and lawns, and bowers of some delightfully romantic spot,—but, to speak soberly as befitteth an unfanciful occasion, through a plain brick and stone paved alley directly in our neighbourhood, and nearly under our window. This almost magical effect is the result of the enterprising perseverance of our own citizens in the establishment of works, which, for taste, strength and judgment displayed in their construction throughout, is worthy of admiration; but for the beautiful embellishments to which they have given rise, in the charming scenery at Fair Mount—the safety and convenience of which it is productive to our citizens in case of fires,—for culinary and other purposes, and the cool and healthy effects in summer which proceed from the pure and powerful torrents that at any moment can be made to rush from the spouting hydrants, in every direction, on the pavements and gutters of our streets, courts, alleys, and through our markets, producing cleanliness and comfort,—we say, that in all these it is a triumph of art, inferior to nothing of the kind in this country, and we very much doubt if it is, as a combination of beauty, skill and usefulness, surpassed by any production of any other country. We are justly proud of it, and of the individuals whose exertions have been crowned with such eminent success, and who have hereby erected a monument for themselves, "more durable than brass," in the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

However rash and reprehensible the conduct of Governor Troup and his adherents may have been, we cannot approve the tone which some of our neighbouring prints have assumed on the occasion. The bombastic threats of this unwise and unsound politician are too ridiculous to merit serious attention, and should not be taken as the sentiments of the people of Georgia, the body of whom are not deficient in a firm adherence to those political views and principles which give to our country her enviable pre-eminence, and which they have equally aided in establishing, and will continue to support. They cannot but view, with equal abhorrence, the measures of the man whom the violence of party has thrust into office, and, should occasion call, will, without question, be among the first to prove their firm adherence to the general government, and disapprobation of the violence or disrespect which any man, or set of men, however lofty or plausible their pretensions to honour and patriotism, may oppose to its institutions. We repeat, therefore, that the tone of some of our public prints is in the highest degree culpable—taunts and ridicule, as applied to any state or section of the union, cannot effect any honest purpose, and are calculated to foster prejudices and ill feelings which, among all the members of this great and growing family, should be carefully avoided. "For it is not, nor it cannot come to good." We sincerely and heartily wish the parental advice which the father of our country gave, and the pure principles which he so assiduously strove to inculcate, were more deeply engraven upon the memories of his children, and exercised a greater influence upon their actions. North and South, East and West, should be terms forever discarded and unknown in our political vocabulary.

We acknowledge the receipt of a file of Paris papers to the 11th ultimo, from our obliging correspondent, Mr. Snowden, of the National Advocate.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed, that a grand Concert of Sacred Music will take place early in July, in Zion Church, to aid the funds of the Female Hospitable Society. It will, we understand, be superintended by Mr. J. M. Bird, assisted by the first musical talent in this city, both vocal and instrumental. With Mr. Loud as organist, and Mr. Hupfeldt leader of the orchestra, in addition to Miss Taws and Miss Jefferson, advantageously known for their vocal acquirements, who, we learn, will assist on the occasion, and a number of other amateurs, the public may expect the high gratification of hearing one of the best performances in Sacred Music; and it is not unreasonable to anticipate, from the care taken by the parties concerned, that strains, sweet and sublime as those which flowed from the harp of the inspired Singer of Israel, will elevate the soul, and fill the heart with love divine.—As to the claims of the society, we can only say, that we know they have been contending with many difficulties for sixteen years past, in endeavouring to establish, by practise, the principle, that it is much better to give work to the healthy poor, than money—this is the true mode of decreasing pauperism, and the managers, for making the attempt, deserve the support of their fellow citizens. As another inducement, the presence of our venerable friend and benefactor, General La Fayette, is confidently expected, as he will be here about that time, to take leave of Philadelphia, and who will feel highly complimented by an opportunity of witnessing the characteristic liberality of her citizens.

COMMUNICATION.

I am much gratified to observe the degree of success, with which the exertions of the "common council" have been crowned, in trying to render "Independence Square," formerly the (State House Yard,) a fashionable place of resort; I have attended there several evenings, and the company I have observed, (as far as I am able to judge) was very respectable: I am told it is much frequented early in the morning; but being one of the number, who are more partial to their *bed*, than a "*morning walk*," I cannot vouch for the authenticity of it. There are watchmen stationed there, morning and evening, for the purpose of preserving order, and preventing persons from encroaching on the grass &c. which is certainly a very good plan, as it prevents loungers from frequenting there, as was the case formerly. The great improvements, that have been made there within this year past, has not, I am confident, escaped the observation of any of our citizens, and must continue to strike the eye of every stranger who sees it. The prison on the south side has rather a sombre appearance, but it is expected in a short time, that obstacle will be removed, and where the votaries of crime are now serving their time of servitude, we will see some majestic buildings emanating from its ruins.

C.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steam boat and Transportation Company, held their first meeting at Dover, on the 31st ult. Governor Paynter presided, and Mr. Ralston, of this city, acted as secretary. Mark Richards and David C. Wood, of this city, and Thomas Clayton, Dr. John Burton and John Read, of Kent, were elected Directors. A landing place has been selected on Dons Island, about 2½ miles from the Delaware. The company intend to commence operations as soon as possible. A steam-boat will ply from this city to the landing place in Dimion's Creek, about 75 miles; where passengers will take the stage and proceed through a level country, over smooth roads, to Seaford, 45 miles, from whence the steam boat will convey them to Norfolk, a distance of 150 miles. From this city to Norfolk by this route, will be 268 miles, which is about seventy miles shorter than the route by Baltimore, and may easily be travelled in thirty hours.

On Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Bakery of Mr. John Cochrane, in the rear of his house on the south side of Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which very soon communicated to the buildings on the East, West and South of that in which the fire originated, and before it was subdued it destroyed all the buildings between the Stables in the rear of the Tavern, No. 336 Market street, the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the rear of the houses fronting on Market street. The principal sufferers are Mr. Lewis Walker, whose Hatter's shop was consumed; Mr. John Struthers, lost his large and splendid collection of Marble Mantles, and a great quantity of finished work and materials; Mr. John Cochrane, his bake house, stable, &c. Mr. George Peterman, his warehouse and a quantity of groceries, and Mr. John Dunn, his blacksmith's shop and materials; besides, which there were several frame buildings burnt.

The Pennsylvania Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was in great danger, and on fire, but the direction of the wind, which was westerly, and the usual alacrity of the firemen prevented any further damage to the building.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Ship Stranger, Davis, 48 days from Liverpool, mdze.

Ship Montezuma, Potts, 45 days from Liverpool, mdze.

21. Brig Buck, Hutchinson, 14 days from Porto Cavello, with Hides, Coffee, Green Turtle.

Brig Pontoon, Deming, 35 days from Modena, Wine.

Brig Wm. & Thomas, Oliver, 22 days from Santa Martha, with Cotton.

30. Ship Benjamin Rush, Rardin, 130 days from Canton, Teas.

Brig Cato, Morrell, 20 days from Alvarado, Spice, &c.

CLEARANCES.

25. Brig Philadelphia, Barnes, for Havana.

——Margaret, Green, for Marseilles.

Schr. Dart, Barclay, for Cape Haytien.

27. Brig Swan, Paisley, for Montevideo.

——Express, Day, for Para.

——Eveline, Morris, for Marseilles.

MARRIED,

On the 29th inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Mr. SAMUEL F. SHEPPARD, of Cumberland, N. J. to Miss EMMA, daughter of the late Captain Samuel Piles, of this city.

On Friday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES ZIBBIT, to Miss EMILY BURDEN, both of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. WILLIAM ELWELL, to Miss SARAH COUDRICK, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday morning, at Grace Church, in New-York, by the Rev. Dr Wainright, Mr. JOHN GLOVER, to Miss DEBBY ANN, daughter of the late Henry Sheaf, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Benj. Allen, Mr. THOMAS LATIMER, to Miss REBECCA P. VALLANCE, both of this city.

On Friday morning, the 24th ult. by the Rev. William V. Harrold, Mr. JOHN CARROLL, jr. to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late John Caulfoun, all of this city.

On 4th day, the 22d inst. at Cecil meeting, in Kent county, Md. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Merchant, of Camden, Del. to SARAH TURNER, daughter of Joseph Turner, of the former place.

In June last, at Rome, State of New-York, Mr. JAMES COWGILL, formerly of this city, to Miss ADELIA M. NICHOLS, of Oswego.

DIED,

On the 24th ult. after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM SPROGLE BARGER, of the Northern Liberties, aged 31 years.

On Monday morning, after a severe and painful illness, Mrs. CONSTANTIA HOMMANN, consort of Mr. J. C. Hommann.

On Tuesday, Mrs. SUSANNA PEARCE, wife of Mr. John Pearce, of this city.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARY GILMORE, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 25th ult. at Green Bank, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Mr. JOHN WILSON, formerly of this city, aged 81 years.

On the 27th ult. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN PFAFF, of Penn Township, aged 40 years.

On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. ANN ROBERSON, wife of James Roberson, aged 39.

On the 6th May, at Buenos Ayres, of the lung fever, Capt. JOSEPH RUSH, of Philadelphia.

On the 1st ult. near Salem, N. J. of a pulmonary consumption, ELIZA W. DIEHL, wife of George W. Diehl, in the 24th year of her age. The lovely and interesting young woman has left a fond husband and tender parents, with a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances, to mourn her early exit from this sublunary world. She died in the hope, that the errors of this life, after a true repentance and lively faith in the Redeemer, would be forgiven. This belief she firmly relied on to the last, through a long and painful illness, which she supported with christian resignation, and then departed in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	34	59	93
New-York,	55	42	97
Baltimore,	8	22	30

Philadelphia Typographical Society.

A Stated Meeting of the Society, will be held *This Evening*, at 8 o'clock, at the usual place. B. MIFFLIN, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN CHAMPION, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to furnish their accounts duly attested, to either of the Subscribers at Arch Street Ferry.

CHARLES CHAMPION,
JOHN CHAMPION,
RICHARD B. CHAMPION,
Administrators.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1825. [July 2—3t

MORE LUCK!

AT H. C. YATES' OFFICE.

LAST week was sold in New York, the Capital Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars, in the Oxford Academy Lottery, and paid yesterday. Come then, and take a chance in the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, to be drawn next Wednesday; recollect to call at

127 CHESNUT STREET.

July 2—1t

LUCK FOR THE LADIES.

"The ladies, sweet creatures, they rest now and then
Get astride of their hobbies, e'en just like the men."

AND these hobbies change complexion as the fancy figures which brings from their laughing eyes light on particular objects;—sometimes 'tis balls—theatres—concerts—promenades;—sometimes the breakneck feats of Baker and Hunter, and the antique capers of the clown; but, most happily, they have now hit on one whose gratifications do not cease with the fall of a curtain, or the dispersion of a company—It is solid, tangible, and permanent—'tis CASH; for within a short period, P. L. DECKER has sold (and paid 800) to them, one prize of $5000, and a host of $1000's $500's &c.—Their attention to this hobby, in its best condition, is now invited to it.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Seventeenth Class—New Series,

To be Drawn on the 6th day of July, 1825. In which they may tide on those current seas from a $50,000 down to a $100, or less denomination, by speedy application at either of the offices below designated. In fine, every attention will be paid to their choice, from a most valuable selection of Tickets.

P. L. DECKER,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third, and N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets. July 2—1t

NEXT WEDNESDAY.

THE SIXTH OF JULY, the Union Canal Lottery will be Drawn, and the whole be completed within a short period of time. The Tickets in this Lottery are still at a low rate, and Adventurers are invited while they remain at the present prices to make their investments. The CAPITALS are $50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000 $4000.

And are all payable in cash the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $9 00 | Quarters $2 25
Halves 4 50 | Eighths 1 12½

Packages and Certificates in the same proportion to be had in a great variety of numbers.

COHEN & BROTHERS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in such Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
July 2—3t Philadelphia.

Information is Wanted

OF A CHILD, that has been absent eleven years, who was left in the Island of Madeira by the name of JOHN JAMES BARRET or CUMBER. Any information that can be given may alleviate a distressed Mother. Any particulars relating to him directed to JAMES DOYLE, No. 28 Moyamensing Road, Philadelphia county, will be received with thankfulness.

Printers throughout the United States, would render an obligation by publishing this Advertisement.

July 2—1t

To Merchants and others.

JOHN JONES, of the late firm of Jones & Harrison, respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced on his own account at

No. 13, Lombard-street, below Second.

The stand formerly occupied by the late James Young, where he respectfully solicits the patronage of MERCHANTS, feeling confident that their expectations will not be frustrated—for piece goods of every description shall be

DYED, RESTORED, AND REFOLDED,

In a style EQUAL to any other establishment in this city. Family tickets of every description, cleaned and dyed to any pattern.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country, to have them done speedily.

N. B. Satisfactory references will be given for capability and punctuality, if required. July 2—3t

Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a great attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, and the various other branches of an English and classical education.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. July 2—3m

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at 7, P. M. Cooper's Ferry by good time to cross in the Town Boat to the city, on the same days.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—breakfast and dine on the road, and arrives about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 3 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of 8 pounds.

For Seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

Tuckerton, June 20th, 1825. [July 2—1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claim against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq. of Lower Dublin Township, late deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber—and persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payments.

LEWIS DUNGAN, Administrator.

Holmesburg, June 8th, 1825. [11—4t*

CLOTH, CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS.

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second streets, keeps constantly on hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, (spring and Summer Goods,) which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also,—CLOTHING of every description at the lowest prices. June 4—tf

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Matresses and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Matresses, and a general assortment of Matresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wood, Bedsteads and Wood Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not abolish from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. Jan. 8—1y

LEGHORN HATS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Men's Boys' just received and for sale. Also,

3000 Sea Grass and Palm Leaf Hats,

Suitable for Country Sales, by

WILLIAMS & ALBERTSON,
No. 19 Market street, N.W. corner of Front.
6 mo. 24, 1825—3m*

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 60 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo. 1—tf

MORRIS' PATENT COCKS.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, several cases of Morris' Patent Cocks, superior to any other article of the kind in use, at a reduced price. Also, an extensive assortment of Imported and Domestic HANDWARES, laid in low. SHIPLEY & BARTRAM,
june 18—3t No. 57 Market street.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

A very extensive assortment of

HANGINGS & BORDERS,

Of the newest patterns, on any variety of ground, both satin and plain. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by ANDREW Y. HUMPHREYS,
No. 21 South Third street.

Country Merchants and others wanting Papers will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Careful and experienced Paper Hangers always in attendance, under the superintendance of John Van Meter. may 7—3m*

DRESSING CASES,

Travelling Cases, Nail Scissors, & Perfumery.

W. TAIT begs leave respectfully to remind those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to travel during the summer, to provide themselves with Dressing and Travelling Cases, a handsome assortment of which he has just finished in mahogany and morocco, superior in many respects to those imported, furnished with the best instruments, and perfumery of the latest importation, which will be sold at cost price to those purchasing Dressing Cases.

Just received, a supply of Variegated Pomatums, so much admired; Cologne and Lavender Waters, Antique Oil, &c.

Has on hand, an assortment of beautiful Scissors, with female names handsomely embossed on the blades.

225 ARCH STREET.

may 28—3t

OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above Sickles are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETT'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.

SAML. HARVEY & SONS,
april 23—10t No. 62, North Front St.

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical Science.

may 21—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. It was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a furrow nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 253 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, for a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

MECHANICS

WHO wish to have their Books posted, accounts drawn off, &c. by calling at this office, can meet with a person that will attend to it for a moderate compensation; and if desired, will devote a portion of every day to their Books. July 2—3t*

BOARDING.

A FEW Boarders can be well accommodated, at a respectable and central situation, either with separate rooms or otherwise, and on moderate terms, by enquiring at this office. June 18—tf

IF JOHN REYNOLDS,

OF Ireland, who left New York some time during the year 1819 or 20 will forward his address to Richard Bender, No. 66 Noble street, Philadelphia, he will hear of something much to his advantage.

Any information of said person, will be thankfully received as above. July 2—3t*

Philadelphia Floating Baths.

THE above Establishment is now open for the reception of the Company, opposite Market street wharf, and every attention requisite to render it pleasant and inviting, will be paid by the undersigned.

WILLIAM & GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The following rates are established for the season, viz:

Family Ticket for the season	$10
Single Tickets for grown persons for the season,	6
Single Tickets for grown persons pr. month	3
Lads under 14 years of age, pr. season,	4
Do do do pr. month,	2
Single Bathing, including flesh cap,	25
Do do do for Lads,	12

June 2—tf

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR Sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial; there are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes, a figure shows the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hour; the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. L. WILTBORN,
july 2—tf No. 109 South Second street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

ONLY NINE DOLLARS,

AND SHARES IN PROPORTION, FOR SALE AT

EVANS'

Washington Lottery Office,

NO. 130 CHESNUT STREET.

First door above Fourth street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

july 2—tf

To be drawn this Month.

THE WHOLE IN ONE DAY,

By the improved mode of drawing, secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND—No. 5.

The whole to be completed in ONE DAY, and will positively take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on the 27th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	is	40,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	50	is	2,500 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dollars.
250 Prizes of	10	is	2,500 Dollars.
500 Prizes of	6	is	3,000 Dollars.
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	80,000 Dollars.
21,043 Prizes.			160,000 Dollars.

40,000 Tickets

Not One Blank to a Prize.

The Baltimore of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25
Eighths,	02

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 Dollars—2 of 20,000—3 of 10,000, besides no less than Twelve Cap tals of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞ Adventurers at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the Scheme should be drawn when the Orders arrive, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable Scheme, next to be drawn.

Baltimore, July 1, 1825.

July 2—4tif

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Barnent, Horace Smith, Aylmer Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, on which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Barnent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—ly

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on Sundays for company by the Steam Boats. The Ordinary will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.

JOHN BESSONETT.

N B.—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at the lower or south side of Market street, at 8 o'clock, on Sundays for Bristol, and returns in the after part of the day. may 26—tf

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between
april 16—6m Chesnut and Market.

NEW GOODS,

AT the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia, where may be had at reduced prices, Umbrellas and Parasols of the most approved fashions, wholesale and retail, of warranted workmanship. Those sold at retail kept in repair one year gratis.

Cut Whale Bone of all kinds kept as usual.

N.B. Wanted—an apprentice to the above business.

may 21—tf* NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

BOARDING SCHOOL

AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel R. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 3 mo 7—tf

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 25 north street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satin, Woollen, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crape, Straw Hats, either in Plain or mix up all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answers to the Conundrums which appeared in our last.

1st. Because he is not positive.
2d. Because they are related to us.
3d. Because she is *mistaken*.
4th. Because he makes faces.
5th. Because he may be played upon.

In our paper of Saturday we published a puzzle containing four lines of poetry. "A *true keeper*" has extracted them, and sent them to us for the benefit of the curious.

To the girl of my heart
I'll be like a true dove,
If before we do part,
You will kiss me my love.

Our last also contained an Enigma, Charade and Rebus—the Solutions of them are,

Enigma.—Shade.
Charade.—Footman.
Rebus.—1. Crow. 2. Martin. 3. Owl. 4. Raven. 5. Brown Linnet. 6. House Sparrow. 7. Magpie. 8. Nightingale.

Lines, to be posted on the door of a Livery Stable.

A man of kindness to his *beast* is kind,
But *brutal actions* show a *brutal* mind—
Remember, as who made thee, made the brute,
Who gave *thee* speech and reason, form'd *him* mute.
He *can't complain*—but God's omniscient eye
Beholds *thy* cruelty—HE hears his cry.
He was design'd thy *servant* and thy drudge;
But know that *his* Creator is *thy* Judge.

The following specimen of *pure English*, I heard from an Englishman not long since, who was abusing the Americans for many things, and among the rest for speaking such bad *Hinglish*, that he could not *understand* them.

I *ate* the *Hamerican* climate, because it is too of in summer. I *ham* not *hable* to walk *hout* of the *ouse*. I *ave* to *habstrain* from *hall* the *hinjoyments* of *hexercise* on *orseback* or *hotherwise hexcept* I *ire* a *ack*. The *Hamerican orses*, *hoxen* and *ogs* are not *hequil* to the Hinglish—he said he did not like our mode of living, because *his* Virginia they gave him *Hindian* bread and *am* and *heggs* to *heat*, with sometimes a fried *en* instead of a chicken.

Quere—Was e heducated hat Hoxford?

A highwayman, named Holland, confined in Newgate, sent for a solicitor to know how he could defer his trial; and was answered, "by getting an apothecary to make affidavit of his illness." This was accordingly done in the following manner: "The deponent verily believes, that if the said James Holland is obliged to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, he will be in imminent danger of his life." To which the learned judge on the bench answered, "that he verily believed so too!"

Just about the time that Mr. Sheridan took his house in Saville-row, he happened to meet Lord Guilford in the street, to whom he mentioned his change of residence, and also announced a change in his habits.—"Now, my dear Lord," said Sheridan, "every thing is carried on in my house with the greatest regularity—every thing, in short, goes like clockwork." "Ah!" replied Lord Guilford, "tick, tick, tick, I suppose."

THE ENTAIL.

A German Baron had in his family an entailed estate, which was to pass into the hands of another person, if he should not be married before he attained the age of twenty five years. The young baron led a very gay life in Vienna, and did not trouble his head about the entail. Amusements followed in rapid succession, and ready cash became more and more scarce with him; but an usurious money-lender relieved his wants from time to time. One day the latter came to him in great alarm. "Oh dear! I supposed your lordship to be rich, but I have just learned that you are ruined if you do not save your entailed estate by a speedy marriage."—"Oh, confound the entail! I had entirely forgotten it. Well, but how much time have I left?" "Ah! your lordship will be twenty-five the day after to-morrow." "The day after to-morrow! How the time runs away in this charming city of Vienna! Well it is impossible for me to be married by the day after to-morrow, so the estate must go to the devil." "But, your bond? Your lordship is acquainted with so many young ladies—surely you might find one who ——." "You don't understand these matters, Isaac: some of these young ladies would not suit me, and the mammas of others would want time to consider. So good bye to the estate." "Ah! your lordship: I have sometimes seen two pretty girls peeping out of the window of the house opposite our hotel, perhaps something may be done." The baron, smiling, "truly, Isaac, you are never at a loss; the advice is not so bad. I will run over and ask the mother for one of her daughters." No sooner said than done; our baron runs across the street into the house, ascends to the second floor, and rings the bell. The widow opens the door. "Madam," begins the baron, "perhaps you know me." "We know that you lodge in the hotel opposite." "You have two daughters, I believe?" "Yes." "Is the eldest at liberty?" "She is engaged." "Ah! I tremble! and the youngest?" "Is not engaged." "Heaven be praised! Madam, you must give her in marriage to me to-morrow, and save my estate.—The lady thought the young man was a little cracked; however, he explained in a few words, the singularity of his situation. The lady was in fact, flattered by the proposal: she begged only that day to consider and to make inquiries, and the next morning the baron led her daughter to the altar, and espying Isaac, on his return from the church, called out to him, "Be comforted, Isaac; the estate is safe."

Several letters have recently appeared in the New York Statesman from a traveller, on his route from Albany, by way of the Erie Canal, to Niagara. One of his letters furnishes the following anecdotes:

"The canal boat had got so far under way, as to compel us to run to a bridge above, and leap upon the deck—an expedient often resorted to by the passengers, who remained a moment too long on shore. Sometimes they happen to drop in; but the water is not deep enough to drown them, and, like Palinurus, they only make sport for the rest of the crew. A curious accident of this kind happened last summer. A lady passenger fell overboard from the bow, carrying the steps with her.—The captain had the gallantry to leap in, to rescue the unfortunate fair, and the boat went over both of them. As soon as it had passed, they rose to the surface, and the captain seized his charge. She shook the mud and water from her head, and immediately burst into a fit of laughter, at the figure which he, herself, the captain, and half a dozen other passengers, who had jumped overboard to her assistance, made, while wallowing in the bed of the canal.

"An anecdote was told us of a Frenchman, which served to amuse a dull mile of our passage, if, indeed, such a mile has been met.—He was sitting reading, with his face to the stern, and his elbow projecting from one of the cabin windows. The man at the helm seeing monsieur's arm exposed, just as the boat was approaching a bridge, exclaimed, by way of warning, "*look out!*" The Frenchman, construing the phrase literally, and supposing his attention was directed to one of the ten thousand interesting objects along the canal, popped his *head out* of the window, instead of drawing his *arm in*—and the consequence was, a severe, though not dangerous bump against a post, to his aggravation, but to the no small diversion of the rest of the passengers. He flew to the steersman in a fit of passion, and they had a long dispute, whether the phrase *look out*, could, at the same time, possibly mean *look in*.

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

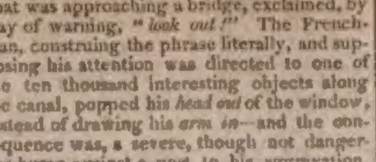
Health and Pleasure Carriages.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and again solicits their patronage to his enlarged Establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGEYS and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, *with set black horses*, kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to, by

WM. CANNON,
may 7—tf No. 65 South Fifth st.

FARE REDUCED TO $2 50.



The Shortest Route to New-York.

Through in 11 hours, via Bordentown and Washington, N. J. only 24 miles land carriage.

THE Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Captain Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Bordentown, where passengers take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, and after a pleasant ride of 24 miles, through Centerville, Hidestown, Cranberry and Washington, take the Steam Boat Ætna and arrive in New-York by 5 o'clock. Fare through only $2 50.

The Citizens' Coaches are exclusively attached to this Line, and as no other runs on this route the danger so much to be apprehended from racing is entirely avoided, and all facility given for the comfort and safety of the Travellers' which prudence can warrant.

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market street; United States' Mail and Citizens' Coach office, No. 28 South Third street, or at C. Bailey's Mansion House Hotel, South Third street.

BAILY, LYONS, WARD & Co. Proprietors.
June 11—tf

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

WANTED, to Work upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 200 Able Bodied Men, accustomed to labour, and not addicted to profanity or intemperance, to whom the liberal wages of $21 per month, besides boarding, lodging, and liquor will be given, if immediate application be made to the Subscriber on the line of Canal.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.
Canal Contractor's Office, St. George's. June 25—3t

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,
A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, as the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom, will not fail to secure their patronage to him as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Refinishing Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.
april 30—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the *consequences thereof*, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques,) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
march 19—tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

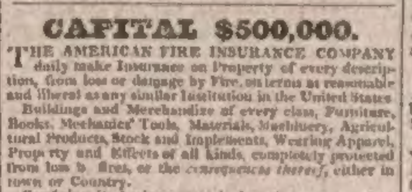
LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,
No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m



J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. may 18—tf

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

Bell Crown Straw Bonnet MANUFACTORY.

E. HENLEY,

No. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Straw and Silk Hats, viz.

10 Cases Cottage Straw Hats,
10 do. Gipsey do.
10 do. Cottage Gleap do.
8 do. Gipsey do.
5 do. Leghorn Flats and Crowns,
5 do. Mens Leghorn Hats,
500 Manilla and Seagrass do.

Also, old work done up on the most reasonable terms. may 25—6t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away on Saturday evening, the 20th May, from the Subscriber's Paper Mill, in Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, A FRESH MILCH COW, with tolerable straight horns, long bodied, long legs, and a middling sized udder; she is a young smart Cow, about three years old, and is black all over except a dark red or brownish streak the whole length of her back.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given to any person, that will return or give information of the said Cow, so that the owner may get her again, at his Paper Mill, on Darby Creek two miles from Darby, half mile from the Springfield, and half mile from the Haverford road. JOHN MATTHEWS,
june 25—3t* On the Premises.

Cotton, Woollen, and Fancy Dying.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues the dying business in all its branches, as conducted by her late husband, 8 Williamson, at 38 North Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive orders for dying Wholesale Dry Goods, Woollen Silk, Crape, and fancy apparel of every description, which will be executed in the same superior style as heretofore, without injury to the goods, and to any shade or pattern, in the most durable manner.
june 25—6t

SEA BATHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, that he has removed from the Union Hotel, to the Union Hotel boarding house, pleasantly situated on Tuckerton Hill, Front street, commanding a handsome view of the Long beach, and Tucker's boarding house where those preferring a private situation for board and lodging, either by the meal or week, shall have every attention paid, in order to make their visit to the sea shore agreeable, during the Bathing season; his table will be provided with the best provisions and liquors the place affords.

WILLIAM K. MASON.
Tuckerton, N. J. June 22, 1825. [25—6t

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, every morning during the heat of the weather, at half past 6 o'clock.—Passengers will dine at Wm. Rogers's Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, and proceed to the Springs in the afternoon, or in the evening as may suit themselves.

Returning, will leave the Springs at 11 o'clock A. M. to dine with the Stage company at Rogers's, and arrive in Philadelphia in the evening—except when a number of passengers who engage the stage, prefer an earlier hour so as to dine in Philadelphia.

Careful drivers and excellent horses with changes on the road every ten miles, are provided, and every attention will be given to accommodate passengers.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners.

J. VANBUSKIRK,
Agent in Philadelphia, for the Proprietors.
June 21st, 1825. [25—3t*

Chaise Lining and Bag Hides.

THE Subscriber intends keeping constantly on hand of his own Manufacture, CHAISE HIDES of a superior quality, and will warrant them not too gum.

Also, Lining and Bag Hides, Upper and Sole Leather, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, at No 231 North Second street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended. JOHN LIPPINCOTT.
june 25—3t

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chaise and Lining Hides, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No 147 [illegible] Street.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 312 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—6m*

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL KELL, corner of second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—102

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No 74 North Sixth street, and No. 147 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—125.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 23 Branch street.—126

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 184

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 39 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Chariot Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filligree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 58 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—129

B. D. TOMKINS', Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 2, Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he will continue business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street. East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fash ionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his Business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.
may 7—tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Mortgage in small and large sums on Real Estate in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to

P. I. WILTBOHN,
may 25—6tw Conveyancer, No. 163, S. Second st.

Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats.

3000 MEN's and BOYS' Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw, Chip and Manilla Hats. Just received and for sale low, by JERH WARD, agent,

No. 42, Market Street,
South Side, 6 doors below 2d st.

Also, just opened, one case Super Mens Leghorn Hats—2 do. Boys low priced.

Country Merchants, would find it to their advantage to call and examine, before they purchase elsewhere.
may 28—tf

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge.
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Vices, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 12—tf

DYSPEPSIA

DR. READ'S PILLS have been proved by that infallible test of truth, experience, the most effectual medicine ever offered to any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in parts, while others have additional ones equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, flatulence, emaciation, or wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all soreness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion, that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the animal economy. The best proof of their efficacy is, that they are prescribed by many of the first physicians, and used by the most intelligent families throughout the union.

☞ Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, and by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, Philadelphia; WILLIAM BUTLER, Market street, Baltimore; and by most of the Druggists throughout the Union. Price $1 per box. ap 23—3m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprasy, Scurvy, or cutaneous Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions. &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system, while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this was effected for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 4th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 226 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 151 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James McKildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Brax & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.

Agents to other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base imposition, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of Elliott's Hair Restorative, upon the capillary system, that a very few applications of it (even in cases of hereditary baldness) will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention to its use, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior capillary vegetable lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous diseases of the head, such as feverish heat, headache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off as leaves from the tree in autumn particularly in warm weather) warrants its recommendation in such cases as a most benign opposite. It also eradicates from the membrane, the *Scurf or Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will be *healthy* and *thick*, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may appear deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, half size do. 50 cents, at No. 94, North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House, and at 114 N. Fifth st. 3 doors above Race. ap 2—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 165, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED PANACEA.

THE diseases of the absorbent system have hitherto baffled the researches of medical men, and exposed the fallacy of nosological arrangements. The various affections of the glands hitherto unsuccessfully treated according to the rules of a false pathology, have at length become manageable under the use of the PANACEA.—This medicine has been found eminently serviceable in the following diseases:

Scrofula, or King's Evil—Consumption, especially the Tuberculæ—Ulcers—Caries of the bones—Rheumatism—Syphilitic and pseudo Syphilitic.

Scrofula has been considered as incurable by the medical profession. In its local developements it frequently follows injuries of the joints, and gives rise to a species of *white swelling*. Deafness frequently arises from a scrofulous state of the ear.

Consumption depends more frequently than is supposed on a low kind of inflammation, hence it is that the usual mode of treatment is not only inefficacious, but destructive.

The injudicious use of mercury has so modified the appearances of syphilitic disease, that scarcely two writers agree on its symptoms and mode of cure. These modifications are so closely connected with a scrofulous state of the system, that the Panacea offers as the most suitable remedy. The cures effected in the above named diseases, by this medicine, prove more than millions of theories.

The Panacea is not unpleasant to the taste; requires no alteration in the usual habits of life, except an abstinence from spirituous liquors—it acts on the liver, that mammoth gland of the system, alters its vitiated secretions; calms the irritability of the stomach, and strengthens the appetite; purifies the blood, induces a healthy action of the skin, and produces that happy equilibrium which constitutes health.

AGENTS.

Portland, Maine—D. & S. Pasue.
Boston—Samuel H. Parker.
New York—A. B. Mathis & Co.
Baltimore—Robert Aitkin.
Washington City—Dr. C. F. Wiltsach.
Charleston, S. C.—Wm. P. Bacon.
New Orleans—Joseph Kenton.

Price, One Dollar per bottle, each bottle with my signature and label and seal on the cork. Printed directions accompany the medicine.

E. T. SCOTT.
No. 61 North Eighth st. Philadelphia.
June 18—3t.

GOOD SHOE STORE.

82 Race Street.

L. W. RYCKMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies, Misses, Children's, Morocco & Kid, Morocco & Leather SHOES, which he will dispose of, at as low prices as they can be procured in this city. Merchants and others, having orders to fill, will find it to their advantage to call and see.

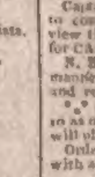
AND

CHEAP.

april 9—3m

246.

SUMMER SHOES.



GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do. black and col'd Backskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' black and col'd Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. black and col'd Valentias Denmark Satins, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and clips mended *gratis*.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferies' and Brooks' Hotels. may 4—tf

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Chesnut Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Carpets of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 29—1y

CANCERS CURED.

FROM long experience and the good success the Subscriber has had (under the aid of Providence) in the speedy cure of Cancers where Swaim's and other remedies have failed, she is induced to inform those afflicted with those dreadful maladies, that she has proved them to be much less difficult of cure than has been apprehended. She also speedily cures King's Evil, White Swellings, and other ill-conditioned sores. Persons living at a distance from her residence (which is in Middletown, Delaware County,) are informed that they can be accommodated with Board at a moderate charge.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.
June 18—tf*

Cheap Paper Warehouse.

SAMUEL EESTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 106 North Third street,

200 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
80 do. fine White do. do.
44,000 sheets, Bank Cap.
200 Reams Hardware Paper,
1000 do. Printing Paper different kinds.
300 do. each, blue Medium and blue Cap.
Also, Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, do. No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper of all sorts, wrapping paper, &c.
. The highest price given for rags. may 21—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order Jan 22—tf

GOOD BOYS AND GIRLS

Can lay out their pocket money,
Buying in goods, as sweet as honey.

A considerable variety of cheap and handsome BOOKS with Pictures fine, and large as Wax Work, containing the most beautiful Stories that ever was heard of in the world; and the most elegant Lessons that will incline their hearts to the love and practice of VIRTUE, the greatest beauty, and to the hatred of VICE, the most crooked and ugly creature that ever crawled on the face of the earth.—Sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, as above.

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th,

Right doors above Spruce Street.

☞ School and other Books, as usual, in a great variety, at the usual moderate prices. June 18—tf

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 146 North Fifth st. above Race. JOHN MOSS.
may 7—3t.*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 109 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

June 4—3m JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all diseases of the Blood, with his Lotion for Piles, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Union Canal Lottery,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS,

To be Drawn on Wednesday, 6th of July.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.